THE CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE A. O. H. OF ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

VOL. XVI. NO. 3. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.—SIXTEENTH YEAR. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A. O. H. GOSSIP.

Brighton Hibernians and Their Friends and Visitors Have a Gala Time at the Annual Installation of the Officers of Their Divisions.

Pleasant Installations of Divisions 6, 12, 17, 26 and Others in Their Respective Halls—General Activity in Hibernian Circles.

Our friends in Brighton installed their officers with great ceremony at their first meeting this month. The meeting was open to visitors and over two hundred persons not members of the order were among the audience. State President J. T. Keating acted as representative of County President Henely and installed the officials elect, assisted by Brother Moran. The following were the brothers honored with the confidence of their brothers by election to their responsible positions for the ensuing year: John Bigane, president; P. I. Moran, vice-president; D. Broderick, recording secretary; Michael Larney, financial secretary; John Larney, treasurer; James Tyrell, sergeant-at-arms; Thos. Broderick, doorkeeper. An entertainment programme of great merit followed the ceremony of installation, including some numbers of considerable talent. The splendid singing of Messrs. Cummings, Hetreed and Keams won repeated encores and only a refusal stopped their continued response to a delighted audience. Miss Bigane, accompanied by her sister Nellie, sang the "Harp that Once" with excellent taste and was heartily applauded. Misses Katie and Rosie Larney contributed recitations of quaint and touching style, which brought tears and laughter in succession. The little ones have the gift of native wit and perfect acting. Miss Moran recited with a charm and finish which was worthy of any stage, marvelously correct in interpretation. Mr. O'Neill and Miss O'Neill, with violin and piano duets and solos, rendered selections of classical as well as patriotic music with the style of the conservatory and dash of genius. An instrumental quartette of piano, mandolin, first and second violin was harmony sweetly attuned. The young folks who rendered the number deserve much praise for excellence in the accomplishment of no easy task. Thanks to the sensible men who had charge of programme there was one address, and that from the state president, who dwelt mainly with the social development and consequent new duties to our people from our organization. The charming courtesy of the Brighton audience was worth a compliment. No matter how tedious the speaker or palpable the error of a musician the same kindly Irish spirit did not permit one or the other to suspect his fault was noticed. There was none of the vulgar discontent displayed, nor the haughty indifference assumed which some think it necessary should mark their individual superiority over their surroundings. Give me Brighton people and Div. 27 for an hour to chase away dull care and I will show you in duplicate the delicate, kindly, genial courtesy which ever was the soul of a Celtic "caed mille failtha."

Div. 6 had their officers installed on their first meeting in the month by President P. J. Cummings, of Div. 10. Their hall at Forty-fourth and Halsted streets was well filled by the members of the division and visitors. After a brief and pointed address on their respective duties, Brother Cummings, assisted by Brother McInerney, went through the impressive ceremony in his usual dignified and happy style. I noticed the old officers were re-elected, as follows: P. J. Maguire, president; J. Doody, vice-president; M. J. Golden, recording secretary; James F. Ryan, financial secretary; Martin Fanning, treasurer. Four candidates were initiated, all bright young men, who cannot fail to be an acquisition to the order. It was decided to have a "smoke talk" on Saturday, February 16, in Quaely's hall, on Halsted street, near Thirty-eighth. All members are invited and a good time promised to every visitor. After installation addresses were delivered by Brother Cummings, Brother Dr. Meehan and State President Keating. Div. 6 is rapidly gaining in members, cash and influence, and before the close of the year will number two hundred members in good standing.

Divs. 12 and 17 had their officers installed by County President Henely in Douglas hall a week since. There was a very good attendance of the membership of both divisions. After ceremony short talks were listened to from Rev. Father Crimmins, County President Henely, P. B. Flanagan, Martin Mulcahy and others. Div. 12 is on the high road of prosperity and will be sure of success while it is in charge of its present very able officers.

Div. 7 had a grand rally on Sunday, the 10th inst., in connection with the installation of their officers. Brother P. J. Reynolds, president of Div. 26, was in charge as deputy county president, and his splendid reading and able address lent much interest to the occasion. The old officers of Div. 7 are again in the saddle, but, as one of the speakers slyly hinted, they must hustle to keep in the race, as two new divisions will divide and probably win the laurels Div. 7 has so long been sole proprietor of in the Holy Family Parish.

Div. 21 must have gone out with the town crier on Friday, the 8th inst., and gathered in all the Irish in Lake View to visit their hall on occasion of installation of officers. The veteran Luke Lyons says he could hardly break his way in, and when Luke can't get through the crush must be great. From platform to door was the crowd packed, and loud applause greeted Brother Stenson when he introduced Brother Luke Lyons, of Div. 3, as deputy county president, who explained the duties of officers as he only can and installed the officers with the assistance of Brother Perkins. The following are the men who will guide Div. 21 for the ensuing year: Ed. O'Connor, president; B. Leonard, vice-president; D. Madden, recording secretary; J. Gayer, financial secretary; P. McGowan, treasurer. Ceremonies over, a pleasant programme was submitted and enjoyed. Brother Lyons made a fine speech complimenting Div. 21 on their progress and their financial condition, having near $700 in their treasury. He urged organizing a new division, and was followed by Brother Stenson in a kindly talk on his interest in the division and good wishes for its success. The evening proved a very pleasant one and won many friends for Div. 21.

Saturday evening, Jan. 16, the installation of officers of Div. 8 will take place at the division hall, 62 North Clark street, at the regular meeting. The brothers of Div. 8 have hitherto observed this ceremony in a mildly elaborate style, and any visiting brothers who take advantage of the general invitation to attend may rest assured the brothers of the North Side big division will take proper care of them.

The County Board met last Sunday with a larger attendance than usual. Many strange faces were among those present, and many who, I think, will prove prominent in our debates before the end of the year. I regretted to learn we had lost Hugh Bradshaw of No. 11, and J. J. Brennan of No. 5, both good men and true, of undoubted integrity and proved interest in the Order. County President Henely read an address, in which he referred to the feasibility of erecting a Hibernian home for aged or incurable members of the Order. The brothers will recall allusion to the project in these columns when reviewing Past National President Wilhere's address to the convention at Omaha in May, 1894. To Brother Wilhere's admirable suggestion is due our remark at the time that the "care of the living is as pressing as that of the dead." I regret that want of space prevents the publication of County President Henely's address in full, but desire to impress on the membership the merit of his attracting our attention to Brother Wilhere's suggestion. It will no doubt provoke considerable debate in our circles, as it will be one of the many mooted questions which will float around between now and the convention at Boston in 1898. We may nurse the dream of having the building of a "Home" in Chicago under national auspices, but don't allow it to affect your mind as it is very unlikely that a Western city will be chosen when the convention will be held in the heart of New England.

The county president urged the prompt return of reports and copy of directory, and it is hoped his very valuable suggestions will receive deserved attention.

The county board should meet at 2 o'clock in the future, as loud complaints were made about the lateness of the hour of adjournment. The county treasurer's report was read, showing a very respectable sum on hand, and a creditable increase of expense for stationery, etc., used no doubt for the organization of new divisions.

The board decided to have bands for St. Patrick's Day parade, and assessments were fixed by a committee on a pro rata basis. It is expected the money will be turned in to the Board at its first meeting in February. The merchandise for present quarter can be had by presidents of divisions from the county president at his address.

Brothers will remember that the annual reports are anxiously awaited; also that the third quarter of the state assessment is now due. MOR.

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Div. 26, A. O. H., held their regular monthly meeting at Schell's hall, Fifty-first and Wentworth avenue, on Saturday, Jan. 9. A large attendance of members were present. Brother L. Henely, county president, attended to install the newly-elected officers. The meeting on the whole was, perhaps, one of the most important ever held by Div. 26. The auditing committee read their annual report, which was most satisfactory, showing a balance of more than $200 in the treasury, notwithstanding the division had to pay considerable sick dues and a death benefit of a brother, as well as delegate expenses to Danville convention, yet they find themselves in a sound financial condition.

After the installation of officers, Brother Henely, with his accustomed zeal, gave a very appropriate discourse of the principles which should prevail among all Hibernians. His eloquent words and practical reasoning were well received and made a deep and lasting impression on all present.

The chaplain of the division, Rev. F. L. Reynolds, gave a short, though very interesting, address, which, needless to say, was well appreciated. Visiting brother J. J. Hanrahan assisted Brother Henely in the installation, and with his usual grace and sincerity conducted the officers to their respective places, and afterwards, in his inimitable style, sang two of those beautiful Irish songs, for the rendering of which the genial J. J. is justly famous. After recitations and songs had received their well-merited applause, President P. J. Reynolds called the attention of the meeting to what he considered the best interests of the division, and thanked the county president and visiting brothers for their attendance, and congratulated the division on the work accomplished during the past year. He again appealed to the members to attend regularly at the meetings, and thanked them for the confidence reposed in him by his re-election to the position of president, and suggested means of making the meetings more attractive and interesting. Perhaps the most important suggestion made by him, was that of purchasing a copy of "The Story of Ireland," written by the late A. M. Sullivan, and having a chapter of same read at each meeting. He considered the great trouble with our people was, that they did not sufficiently instruct themselves in the history of our race. Those of us who were born in Ireland had but scant means of learning the history of our country; others who had the opportunity were compelled to receive what their generous stepmother, "good" Queen Vic, had specially garnished for them. Little did Vere Foster think when he was laboring to establish the national school system in Ireland, that he was sounding the death knell of British ascendancy.

"A nation's greatness," said Vere, "depends on the education of her children," and so it is my brothers. Let us endeavor to educate ourselves in the past and glorious history of our race; then we will be able to go forth and defend ourselves against the attack of the enemy, and instil into the youthful minds of our children the sufferings of our forefathers. If we cannot in our day accomplish or see accomplished the freedom of our land, we can at least hand down to posterity the work begun by our ancestors, and thus pave the way for that goal which I feel assured through the intervention of Divine Providence will come, even in our own day, and this Ancient Order of ours which for centuries has been so true to faith and freedom will be the principal means of accomplishing the object we all yearn for—the freedom and independence of our race.

A motion was immediately made and corried unanimously, that a copy of A. M. Sullivan's "Story of Ireland" be purchased and read at each meeting, as suggested by the president. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Brother Henely, also to Brother Killoley the retiring vice-president. After which refreshments were served. The meeting adjourned, all feeling the first meeting of the new year had been most successful.

HUGH MCNALLY,
Rec. Sec'y.

HOLY FAMILY AND ST. MONICA'S T. A. & B. SOCIETIES.

The fourth of a series of lectures and entertainments under the auspices of the above societies will be given in Sodality hall, corner of Eleventh and May streets, on Sunday, January 17, at 3 p. m. The agreeable success that has rewarded the efforts of the committee on arrangements in the past, has spurred them on to still excel in the good work, and to that end have engaged and listed the following programme: Overture, Sodality band, T. F. Kennedy leader; Piano solo, Miss Gertrude Niles; Recitation, "The Muny Musk," Miss Portia Carnes; Selections on the piano, Miss Sweigert; Tenor solo, Richard Murray; Recitation, "Mammy's Little Boy," Mrs. W. W. Carnes; Musical selections, Sodality band; Lecture by Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, of St. Louis, Mo., Third Vice-President of the C. T. A. U. of America; Piano solo, Miss Sweigert; Recitation, "Uncle Daniel's Prayer," Prof. W. W. Carnes; Jubilee selections, Venus Quartette; Recitation, "Is It Nothing to You," Miss Laura Fraser; Vocal solo, Mrs. M. H. Pauly; Interesting Melodies, Orpheus Quartette; Soprano solo, Miss Agnes McCabe; March, Finale, Sodality band.

The above programme embraces talent of acknowledged ability and reputation in their respective parts, and bids fair to fill Sodality hall to overflowing. The distinguished lecturer has a national reputation as an ardent temperance advocate. Always ready with counsel and advice to promote sobriety, she has consented to render a series of lectures in Chicago. In as much as Mrs. Lake opens her course of lectures in Sodality hall, it is earnestly hoped that the people of Holy Family and adjoining parishes will avail themselves of this rare opportunity and tender the eminent lecturer a grand reception on this occasion. Rev. Father Meyers, Spiritual Director of the total abstinence societies in Holy Family parish, will preside.

The committee is reinforced by a new staff of officers to serve for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Jas. Flynn; Vice-President, W. J. Burke; Recording Secretary, James Cleary; Financial Secretary, W. J. O'Connor; Treasurer, W. J. Quinlan; Sergt.-at-Arms, William Ryan.

How's This!

We Offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

SOUNDS LIKE 1782.

Mammoth Mass Meeting in the Discrowned Capital of Ireland to Protest Against Further Robbery of the Country by the English, Under the Guise of Taxation.

Eloquent, Manly, and Ringing Speeches Delivered by Dr. Plunkett, the Protestant Archbishop, O'Connor Don and Other Leading People.

The mass meeting of the citizens of Dublin, irrespective of creed or party, held at the Mansion house two weeks ago Monday, was one of the most extraordinary gatherings held in the Irish capital since the fatal act of "Union" went into effect. Among those on the platform were the following distinguished gentlemen: The Catholic and Protestant Archbishops of Dublin, Lord Mayo, the Rt.-Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton, Lord Monck, the Rt.-Hon. W. Hemphill, Dr. Houston, Q.C., Arthur W. Samuels, Q.C., the Rt.-Hon. O'Conor Don, V. B. Dillon, John Dillon, M.P., T. M. Healy, M.P., Thomas Lough, M.P., John H. Parnell, M.P., Timothy Harrington, M. P., J. J. Clancy, M.P., Sir Robert Sexton, D.L., A. J. Kettle, Count Plunkett, Sir Christopher Nixon, M. D., Richard Jones, T.C., Thomas Doyle, T. C., Ald. Andrew Beattie, Ald. Daniel Burke, the President college surgeons, the President college physicians, Thomas Kennedy, T.C., T. V. Ryan, Solicitor, J. P. Maunsell, D. J. Wilson, B.L., J. Malcolm Inglis, Philip Callan, John Crowley, Solicitor, Sir George Moyers, Jo' Carolin, Thomas Drury, B.L., Jo' Wigham, Sir Percy Grace, A. later, George Healy, Sir H rane, Daniel Tallon, W. H. H. Oldham, Ald. M. Flana D. Pile, H. J. Gill, Willis Thomas Sherlock, P. M Ivan, M. P., Michael C Lovereux.

On motion of rchbishop of ...ded by the R' ...ayor.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, secre...y to the Lord Mayor, read a number of letters and telegrams which had been received. Among those who wrote to express their sympathy with the movement were Lord Kilmaine, Ald. Meade, J. L. Carew, M. P., Sir John Kennedy and Lord Ardilaun.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said, in brief, they were all there, without distinction of religious worship or party affiliation, to protest against the overtaxation of Ireland, and to demand redress of that grievance.

The Rt.-Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Dublin, proposed the first resolution as follows: "That this meeting of the taxpayers of the city and county of Dublin hereby declare that the excessive burden of Imperial taxation on Ireland, disclosed by the report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland, constitute a serious national grievance affecting all classes of the community, and demands the immediate attention of her majesty's government with a view to such legislation as will meet the just claims of this country at the earliest possible date." He urged that they press with unanimity on the Imperial parliament the necessity of removing injustice, where such injustice has been proved, and so give effect to the report of the Financial Relations Commission—one of the most important documents ever issued from parliament. (Applause.)

Archbishop Plunket, who was received with applause said: I am keenly alive to the responsibility that I incur in seconding this resolution, but I can not forget that without solicitation I have been kindly invited by you, my lord mayor, to address this meeting; and, secondly, I have fully satisfied my mind that the question with which we have to deal at this meeting is one which does not lie within that region of party spirit into which it would not be right for me to intrude, and, on the other hand, that it does concern itself with questions affecting the welfare of my native land, with which as an Irishman, and I hope as a patriot, I am bound to have sympathy (applause). I feel that it would be a cowardly act on my part were I to sit on the fence and shirk a duty which it would seem in the providence of God, has been placed directly in my path. I do not think it wise or right that we should assume that the government of the present day has resolved to take up a position of antagonism as regards our claim. No doubt there have appeared articles in the London Times, which have been supposed by some to emanate from government quarters, but for my part one of the claims that the Times has for admiration is that it takes up an independent position, that it watches the trend of public opinion, and is at times open to conviction upon considerations of questions under attention. I do not wish to be mistaken, but I do not despair of the Times, and in any case we have no right to assume without further information that the Times represents the government of the day, and, therefore, I do not think it well that we should at the present time assume that the government are in antagonism to us. And, therefore, I for my part am sorry when I find any of the advocates of this cause indulging in aggressive, or defiant, or monitory language. I do not think that will in any way help our prospects of success. I am now bound to explain why it is that I move a resolution which states that there is this national grievance of which Irishmen have to complain. I would point to the conclusions that were arrived at by eleven out of thirteen surviving members of the Financial Relations Commission.

It may be well to recall them, as they were arrived at with practical unanimity: "Firsty, that Great Britain and Ireland must, for the purpose of this inquiry, be considered as separate entities. Secondly, that the Act of Union imposed upon Ireland a burden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear. Thirdly, that the increase of taxation laid upon Ireland between 1853 and 1860 was not justified by the then existing circumstance. Fourthly, that identity of rates of taxation does not necessarily involve equality of burden. Fifthly, that whilst the actual tax revenue of Ireland is about one-eleventh of that of Great Britain the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is much smaller, and is not estimated by any of us as exceeding one-twentieth." But I would not merely rest upon that statement which was made by the great majority of those who were appointed on the Commission. I would point to a statement that is contained in the same blue book by one of those members of the Commission who did not find himself in a position to sign that document. I refer to the statement of Sir David Barbour, and I think it is important as coming from one who is generally pointed out as being a proof that this Commission was not unanimous. Sir David Barbour gives the following reasons why Ireland ... have the benefit o... ir ... cted in th... blish- ... even ... the ... nd- ... on ... in ... x- ... h ... f- ... h ... o ... n ... n ... ne ... ied ... m- ... ad- ... to ... of ... d largely increased between the years 1850 and 1890. Fourthly, the economic condition of Ireland has been very unsatisfactory for a very long time. Fifthly, and this is important, Ireland is entitled under the Act of Union, to have her circumstances specially considered. Sixthly, as the weaker partner to the Union the Irish representatives are necessarily in a minority in parliament, and Ireland ought to be given the benefit of any reasonable doubt that may arise in considering her case. (Loud applause.)"

I would call especial attention to that statement that Ireland is entitled under the Act of Union to have her circumstances specially considered, for this is really a question as to whether the treaty that was entered into at the time of the Union has been faithfully observed or not. Here we have, it seems to me, an answer to the plausible objection which has been made on the other side. It is asked, if taxation is to be considered not merely in reference to the responsibilities of the individual taxpayer, but in reference to the taxable capacity of the country as a poor country, why should not the course that you propose to adopt in Ireland be carried out to a much larger extent? Why not, for example, have the same grievance redressed in the county of Wiltshire? I say the answer is supplied to that by Sir David Barbour. That was no treaty of Union entered into with Wiltshire promising that the case of Wiltshire would receive special consideration. Wiltshire did not suffer as Ireland suffered from the introduction of Free Trade. Wiltshire has not in many other respects been subjected to those disadvantages which have been brought about through the financial policy of the imperial parliament during the last fifty years. It is certainly beyond any question that the case of Ireland has been considered as a case of an exceptional character, whether as regards the poverty of the country or the social and political problems that have therein to be solved. I can well remember listening to debates in parliament with reference to the Irish Church and the Land Act, and it has been said on those occasions that if you disestablish the Church of Ireland you will be found to disestablish the Church in England; and if you pass these laws with regard to the land in Ireland you will be bound to pass similar laws in England. And what has been the answer? That the case of Ireland has been an exceptional one. Well, I say if that principle has been carried out in reference to a country in other respects, surely it is not unfair to carry out that principle in respect of the claim which has been made by Ireland at large, which would be for the benefit of all, of every creed and class within that land applause).

The O'Connor Don said: My lord mayor, my lords and gentlemen, when first asked to attend a public meeting in connection with the report of the late Financial Commission I had some doubts whether my personal connection with that body might not be raised as an objection to my doing so. A little consideration, however, convinced me that the fact of my having been a member of that commission should not debar me from exercising my rights as a ratepayer of the county of Dublin, or to prevent me from taking part in an endeavor to make the Commission fruitful for good. The Commission is over, we have given in our reports, we are again free men, and consequently there can be nothing irregular in our endeavoring to form public opinion on a subject with which we ought at least be somewhat familiar. In addressing you today I do not, however, intend to weary you with huge piles of figures or to ask you to devote your attention to details founded upon arithmetic. I would rather confine my remarks to questions of principle, for if the principles be accepted I have no fear that the figures will fail to do the rest. Before entering on these principles I may be permitted to point out what the Commission has accomplished. I would say it has undoubtedly proved the following facts: First, that the Act of Union placed upon Ireland a burden which events showed she was unable to bear; second, that the resources of Ireland as contrasted with those of Great Britain, are at present, and have been for a long time much more heavily taxed.

These two facts were not disputed by any member of the Commission, and not one single witness examined before us attempted to refute them. Going a little further, all the Commissioners except one admitted that, contrasting the taxable capacity of the two countries, Ireland's proper proportion of contribution to revenue could not exceed one-twentieth of that of Great Britain, whilst her taxation amounted to one-eleventh. This fact also was not disputed by any of the witnesses, and was admitted explicitly and clearly by the chief financial experts who gave evidence before us. Applying these proportions to the figures supplied to us, a short sum in arithmetic shows on this basis an overtaxation of Ireland to the extent of about three millions a year. When we remember that among the Commissioners were such men as Mr. Childers, Lord Farrar, Lord Welby, Mr. Currie and Prof. Hunter, all men of the highest financial ability, it would be presumption to assume that their conclusions on the figures were not correct. These conclusions are conclusions as to facts, and whatever a man's political bias may be, or whether he arrived at the conclusions in connection with the Home Rule Bill or any other bill, if honestly arrived at they must always remain the same. It is not, however, with respect to these facts that the verdict of the Royal Commission is called in question. No one disputes the accuracy of the figures: no one, as I understand, alleges miscalculations made by these eminent financial authorities, but their verdict is disputed upon what are called questions of principle, and arguments are raised which cut at the very foundation of the inquiry.

It is said that Great Britain and Ireland are now, and have been since the amalgamation of the exchequers in 1817, one country; that Kerry and Mayo are [illegible] country [illegible] as Lancashire and Yorkshire; that taxation is now practically identical and common to that country; that individuals, not countries, are taxed; that no individual in the United Kingdom is treated exceptionally on account of the place where he lives; that the drinker of tea, the smoker of tobacco, the consumer of beer and spirits, and the payer of the income tax are all charged the same rate of duty whether they be inhabitants of Ireland, England or Scotland, and that a geographical distinction in taxation is a heresy, which even such names as I have mentioned cannot justify. This argument is quite familiar to me. It is the identical argument which was raised against the Irish case in the committee of the house of commons in 1865, of which committee I am unfortunately old enough to have been a member. The fallacy contained in it has been repeatedly exposed. Similarity in taxes does not necessarily mean equality of pressure. You will see this in a moment by a familiar example. If France and England were united under one government would a tax on tea affect both countries alike? If the revenue were raised through such a tax would not nearly all be paid by Englishmen? Substitute a tax on coffee and light wines, and nearly all would be paid by Frenchmen, yet in both cases the taxes would be similar over the supposed United Kingdoms (applause). When the late Commission, however, was appointed, we all thought that this argument had been abandoned. It had been abandoned by the Union chancellor of the exchequer, after consultation with his colleagues, in 1890, when he moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into "the equity of the financial relations in regard to the resources and population of the Three Kingdoms;" it had been abandoned by the house of commons, which accepted his motion, and which ordered the preparation of complicated, difficult and expensive returns, all based on the assumption that Great Britain and Ireland were separate countries for financial purposes, and lastly, it was absolutely inconsistent with the terms of reference to our Commission. But it is said that these terms of reference were drawn up in connection with the Home Rule Bill of 1893, and were dependent on its acceptance, and a passage from our report is quoted to prove this.

As it was I who framed that passage, and am primarily responsible for it, I may be permitted to explain to what it referred. We set out in our report the facts which I have just stated as to the action of Mr. Goschen and parliament in 189[illegible], and then coming to the terms of reference to our Commission, we thought it well to mention that Mr. Gladstone had announced his intention to follow in the course previously marked out by his Unionist predecessors, and that he did so in connection with the Home Rule Bill, because there was one sentence in the terms of reference which was reconcilable only with some Home Rule arrangement. That one sentence was the one directing us to inquire into and report on "the [illegible] rial expenditure to which is con... equitable that Ireland should ... ute." This sentence in the ... reference was difficult to de... without referring to the fact ... time Mr. Gladstone consented ... Mr. Goschen's lead, he ha...

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

TREATY NOW SIGNED.

WAR MADE DIFFICULT BETWEEN JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM.

Senate Has Yet to Take Action—Document with the Signatures of the High Contracting Parties Sent to That Body—What the Treaty Consists of.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary Olney, in behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great Britain, yesterday affixed their signatures to a new treaty by which, for a term of five years, the two English-speaking nations agree to abide in peace and without resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration with the single exception that neither nation surrenders its honor or dignity to the judgment of arbitration. Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty, and a message earnestly approving, it to the senate.

Twelve Articles in the Treaty.

The treaty consits of twelve articles, and in print would fill about one newspaper column. One of the last points to be decided was that King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway is to act as the final arbitrator in case the others fail to agree on the final member of the court. The acceptance of the king and the final agreement on that detail was not cabled to Washington until late Sunday night, and even then one small detail remained to receive the approval of the British foreign office. At 11:20 yesterday morning a cablegram from Lord Salisbury removed the last question and left the way clear for the formal execution of the instrument.

Language Selected with Great Care.

The language used in embracing subjects before the court has been chosen with the greatest care, the purpose being to make the terms so comprehensive that no question can arise in the ordinary dealings between the two governments which will cause a resort to war. The article which makes an exception in the case of an insult to the national honor, also, was so carefully framed that ordinary questions which to some extent involve a nation's honor could not be brought within it. In short, the terms of the twelve articles are believed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian to cover every usual contingency by which a difference could arise between the United States and Great Britain.

Document Received in the Senate.

The treaty was delivered to the senate at 3 o'clock yesterday. Afterwards, in executive session, it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and without being read was ordered to be printed. The president's message transmitting the document was read. Morgan suggested that the treaty should be made public, but Sherman, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, replied that it should be examined by the committee to which it had been referred before being published. This suggestion was accepted with the understanding that the committee should have the privilege of making the treaty known.

PERIL IN AN ICE-BOAT RIDE.

Two Young Women and Their Escort Have a Frigid Experience.

Fond du Lac., Wis., Jan. 12.—Mark Murphy, a representative of D. Appleton & Co., the New York book publishers, and two Fond du Lac young ladies, the Misses Raymond and Taylor, had a narrow escape from drowning late Saturday afternoon and the eastern traveling man has added to his experiences one of the most thrilling that has ever fallen to his lot. He and the young ladies were skating on Lake Winnebago, but found that a heavy wind made that pastime anything but a pleasure and so decided to abandon it and take an ice-boat ride.

A boat was engaged at Jarvis Jewson's livery, and the veteran ice yachtsman sent out one of his most experienced sailors, "Jingo" Clark, with the party, admonishing him just as the boat cleared off to avoid a certain dangerous spot at the mouth of the river. The warning evidently was not heard, at least it was not heeded, for shortly afterward, with the boat flying along at a terrific rate of speed before the gale that was blowing, it struck open water just off the mouth of the river, a darge crack in the ice which has not frozen over since the thaw of two weeks ago. The boat with its load plunged into the water.

The men displayed perfect presence of mind and both quickly gained holds on the rigging and each one succeeded in seizing one of the young ladies, who were floundering in the icy waters. Hundreds of skaters and ice-boat men witnessed the accident and lent prompt assistance, the rescue of the unfortunate victims of the accident being made without any difficulty. The party was quickly conveyed to a place of shelter and carriages were sent for. None feel any the worse for their rough experience and the young ladies were able to attend divine worship Sunday, and it was probably with especially thankful hearts that they participated in those services.

Costly Fire at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11. — Fire which broke out in the Anchor flour mill at 1 o'clock Sunday morning threatened for a time the entire milling district. The fire department succeeded in confining the flames to the packing department of the Anchor establishment. The loss will reach $150,000. Fully insured.

Engineer Fatally Injured.

Stephen, Minn., Jan. 8.—As the passenger train was coming into Donaldson station, seven miles north, it struck a snow drift, throwing the front engine off the track, burying Engineer Duke Jewell in the wreck. The engineer is not expected to recover. Many others were injured, but none fatally.

Perhaps This Causes the Weather.

Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Professor Brooks announces observations of an enormous sun spot now on the sun's face and visible to the naked eye through a smoked glass. It is a remarkable solar disturbance coming at the minimum period of sun spots.

Had Been Murdered and Robbed.

Milwaukee, Jan. 11.—Martin Braasch, a middle-aged laborer, was found in the river at Milwaukee, having been murdered. His throat was cut and a knife blade had penetrated his heart. When last seen he had $260 on his person. He disappeared on Nov. 27.

LAWMAKERS AT WORK.

Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate and House.

Washington, Jan. 7.—In the senate the bill to grant $1,500 to ex-Consul Waller was indefinitely postponed; a resolution was adopted calling on the interior department for a statement of subsidies paid the Pacific railways; Call spoke on Cuba and read a letter from a prominent American declaring that Charles Govin, an American citizen, had been chopped to pieces by the Spaniards in Cuba. Call's resolution calling for information about Americans imprisoned in Cuba was agreed to. The proposal to ask clemency for Mrs. Maybrick, in a British prison for poisoning her husband, was indefinitely postponed.

The house passed the Loud postal bill restricting matter to be carried second class in the mails. Some other business of no general intest was transacted.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The senate yesterday received a number of petitions as to Cuba and for and against the Loud bill. Mills introduced a resolution declaring it the right of congress to recognize new governments, recognizing the Cuban republic, and appropriating $10,000 for a minister at the capital thereof. A number of bills of minor interest were passed and the free homesteads bill was discussed without action. Morgan introduced a bill providing that the government fund the Pacific railways debts, take over the roads and run them until the bondholders were paid. Adjourned to Monday.

The house debated the Pacific railways funding bill all day without action except some minor amendments.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The house put in the day on the Pacific railways funding bills, the feature being a vitriolic speech by Johnson of California in favor of the bill and excoriating Editor Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner, and Mayor Sutro, of that city. The reply by Cooper of Wisconsin was equally red-hot. A night session was held, but nothing was done for want of a quorum.

Washington, Jan. 11. — The house Saturday closed the debate on the Pacific railways funding bill. But one amendment was adopted of minor importance. No other business was transacted.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The principal feature of the senate yesterday was Mills' speech, in which he insisted that congress h[illegible]t to recognize new gove[illegible]rities for [illegible]ack of [illegible]g- nit[illegible]k e[illegible] o[illegible]

[illegible] organization of national banks [illegible] towns of from 3,000 to 50,000 population with from $20,000 to $200,000 capital.

TRAIN RUNS INTO A STREET CAR.

Six Persons Serious Injured, Three of Them Possibly Fatally.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—At 7:45 p. m. Saturday a Great Western passenger train ran into a suburban street car, injuring a number of passengers, one of whom may die. The injured are: W. W. Riddle, professor of mathematics, State university, seriously injured about head, probably fracture of skull, may die; E. S. Oakley, student at the University of Minnesota, seriously cut about face and head, will recover; Miss Helen A. Austin, student at university, cut about the scalp and badly shocked; Miss Erickson, injured about the head and body; F. W. Stevers, motorman, cut about the head and face, right arm fractured, internal injuries, recovery uncertain; Daniel Johnson, motorman, seriously cut about head and badly shaken up, result uncertain; an unknown woman whe refused to give her name, only slightly injured beyond a severe nervous shock.

Electors Cast Their Votes.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Yesterday was the day set apart by law for the presidential electors to meet at the state capitals and cast their votes for president and vice president of the United States. This was done, according to advices received here, in every state. The features were the vote of Kentucky, cast for the first time for a Republican president, one vote, however, going to Bryan, and Maryland, which cast its first vote for a Republican in thirty-two years.

Bananas Grown in Indiana.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 12.—Probably the only crop of Indiana bananas that will be harvested in the near future is that grown at the United States quartermaster's depot in this city. In the hot houses is a banana plant that has eighteen bunches of nearly ripe fruit, with nine more bunches coming on.

State Will Lose Nothing.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 11.—The Commercial bank of Eau Claire, which went into voluntary liquidation Wednesday was a state depository, and had in its possession about $13,000 of state funds. The state is a preferred creditor, and will be paid in full. The money is amply secured by a bond.

Gomez Is Tired of Fighting.

Madrid, Jan. 11.—The Epoca officially confirms the report that Maximo Gomez has informed the Cuban committee in the United States that the insurgents are demoralized, their supply of munitions of war being exhausted, and that they are unable to continue the struggle.

Charles Emory Smith for a Portfolio.

Canton, O., Jan. 12.—As important a bit of cabinet gossip as has been heard is talked about here. The name of Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, is connected by rumor with the portfolio of secretary of the treasury.

Skating Contest at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 12.—At the skating contest, begun here last night Joe Donoghue, of Newburg, N. Y., defeated John Lawson, champion of Sweden, by a lap in a half mile contest.

GOVERNOR TANNER.

ILLINOIS' NEW EXECUTIVE INDUCTED INTO OFFICE.

Snub for the Retiring Governor—Republicans Refuse to Permit Him to Join in the Speaking According to Custom—Features of Tanner's Inaugural Address.

Springfield, Jan. 12.—There was just one incident of the inauguration of Gov. Tanner that was out of the common, and that was the refusal of the joint convention of senate and house to hear ex-Governor Altgeld for a brief farewell address. The oath aws administered to John R. Tanner, that made him governor of Illinois, at just 12:48 p. m. In a room packed to suffocation with men and women, on a platform likewise packed with crowding members of both sexes, in a voice audible to no one but the governor and Chief Justice Magruder, the formal oath was repeated and the choice of the people assented. The inaugural ceremonies, though simple in form, were solemn and impressive. A silence prevailed that was broken only by the distant deep, reverberating intonations of the guns of Battery D, Illinois National guard, that were firing the governor's salute.

Margruder Administers the Oath.

As the state officers-elect passed into the auditorium they were met and escorted by their predecessors and their wives, and the party passed to the bar of the house, before which the officers and their wives ranged in the following order: Governor, John R. Tanner; lieutenant governor, William A. Northcott; secretary of state, James A. Rose; auditor of state, James S. McCullough; treasurer of state, Henry L. Hertz; attorney general, Edward C. Akin. Behind them in the same rotation stood their predecessors and their wives. By the side of the speaker of the house, Edward C. Curtis, sat Lieutenant Governor Gill, and at the clerk's desk in front of them sat Chief Justice Magruder, who administered the oath of office to each officer-elect.

Mahoney Referred to the Speaker.

After all the officers-elect had been sworn the entire standing party, with the exception of Governor Tanner, took seats that had been reserved. There was trouble immediately after the announcement by the chair that John R. Tanner was now governor of the state. In order to anticipate any effort to prevent Gov. Altgeld speaking Senator Joe Mahoney rose and offered a resolution to the effect that Governor Altgeld be invited to speak after Tanner had finished. The president of the sen[illegible]e, to whom the motion was addressed, [illegible]rred Mahoney to Speaker Curtis, [illegible]e said, was in charge of the joint [illegible] The chair then addressed the [illegible] the speaker of the house. [illegible]me for Governor Altgeld. [illegible]er declared it out of order [illegible] and Mahoney gave notice [illegible]s soon as Governor Tan[illegible]luded. Mahoney had [illegible] proposed to prevent [illegible] from speaking. "I [illegible] privately if [illegible] hose runn[illegible] "and he [illegible] th[illegible] would not be time f[illegible] ern[illegible] Altgeld to speak. I inte[illegible] he shall be invited to speak. It is the custom. A Democratic senate did so when Joe Fifer was going out and when Altgeld came in." As soon as this matter had passed by Governor Tanner began the reading of his inaugural address. The latter was read in a hoarse voice, which often broke and shot up into the higher registers. Typewritten manuscript lay before him on the desk.

NEW GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

Views Relating to Free Text Books, Convict Labor and Pardons.

The governor spoke of his gratitude to the people for the honor they had bestowed upon him; declared himself in favor of free text books for the public schools and against school teachers making their positions of use to propagate any political principle. He made several recommendations relating to the revenue and, coming down to the state penal institutions, declared that the system inaugurated by Governor Altgeld had proven more disastrous to free labor than even the old contract system. [Applause.] In the discussion of prison labor the message recommended that convicts be employed in the manufacture of school books. Reform in levying assessments is recommended, a longer time in making the levy being the chief feature of the reform.

In speaking of the pardoning power Governor Tanner said that he believed that function had been abused and used in an arbitrary manner until there was need of some radical action. He even suggested the abolishment of the pardoning power entirely, but was not disposed to go so far. He favors the formation of a commission of inquiry which will relieve the governor of the labor of reviewing and investigating the many applications. In discussing state rights, the message gave an indirect slap at Governor Altgeld. It reiterated the doctrine of national supremacy, as against state supremacy. The message deprecated all political attacks on the courts of the country, and expressed a confidence in their integrity.

The assembly adjourned at 2:10 p. m. and thus prevented Governor Altgeld delivering any address. Speaker Curtis refused to recognize Senator Mahoney's motion to invite him to speak. "You will take the responsibility of this," shouted the senator, shaking his fist. The hall was then quietly and quickly cleared.

The ball last night was the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held in the state

More Failures at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Jan. 11.—R. A. Shores and E. A. Shores, Jr., have made personal assignments to ex-Governor Upham, who gave bond in the sum of $200,000. They are stockholders in the Shores Mining company, Shores Lumber company and Shores Building association.

Dubois Confident of Election.

Boise, Ida., Jan. 11.—The supporters of Senator Dubois are feeling confident of his election. The opposition to him is as much at loose ends as in the beginning.

Etiquette at Monte Carlo.

Paris, Jan. 11.—It is reported that the Casino at Monte Carlo recently refused admission to Ellen Terry on the ground that she was too ill dressed.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. MOUNT.

Indiana's New Executive Goes into Office Without Any "Frills."

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—The inauguration services today were brief and without ostentation. Governor and Mrs. Matthews and Lieutenant Governor Nye

JAMES A. MOUNT.

met James A. Mount, the incoming governor, and Haggard, the incoming lieutenant governor, at 11 o'clock at the Hotel Dennison, and proceeded immediately to the senate chamber, where Haggard was inducted into office. Brief addresses marked the ceremonial, and the oath was administered by Judge Monks, of the supreme court. A procession then formed, proceeding to the south corridor to a platform, proceeding the governor-elect was inaugurated. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Haines, of the First Presbyterian church, of this city. Chief Justice Jordan, of the supreme bench, administered the oath and there is a farewell address by retiring Governor Matthews. Govenor Mount will next deliver his inaugural address.

This evening there will be an informal reception at the capitol by the Governor and Mrs. Mount, assisted by Mrs. Nye and Mrs. Haggard. There is some criticism because of the deviation from the old custom in Indiana, where the governor and lieutenant governor were inaugurated on the same platform and at the same time. This plan was changed to conform with the government method in installing a vice president and president. The reception this evening will not be a full dress affair, Governor Mount having peremptorily declined to have any frills marking his induction into office.

OFFICERS FIRE ON STRIKERS.

Two Men Seriously Wounded at Rutland, Ills., and the Town Guarded.

Ottawa, Ills., Jan. 9.—The latest advices from Rutland are that the village was very quiet, but as a precaution against an uprising President Bland, of the village board, has sworn in a number of extra policemen, who are on guard at the mine, allowing the troops who were on duty all night to sleep at the hotel. Sentinels have been placed about the mines and along the Illinois Central tracks immediately west.

This is the sequel of a riot that took [illegible]e at Rutland yesterday morning in [illegible]ch the striking miners marched to [illegible]ce shaft with the avowed intention [illegible]estroying the property and murdering Hakes. The sheriff had a posse of sixteen men there well armed, and when the strikers made a rush he fired on them, wounding two seriously, it is said.

The principal point of dispute is the payment according to the scale adopted by the International Miners' union. This provides for 62½ cents, mine run, but Manager Hakes holds out for 80 cents under a diamond screen. He has promised to arbitrate by the 16th, and the troops will remain until that date.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

Money on call nominally 1¼@2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent.; sterling exchange was strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand and 484½@484½ for sixty days; posted rates, 486½@485½ and 487½@488½; commercial bills, 483¾.

Silver certificates, 64¾@65¼; no sales; bar silver, 64¾; Mexican dollars, 50¾.

United States government bonds strong; 4's registered, 125½; do. coupons, 126¼; 5's registered, 114; do. coupons, 114; 4's registered 110½; do. coupons, 111¼; 2's registered, 95½; Pacific 6's of '95, 102¾.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat — January, nominal, closed 77¾c; May, opened 80¾c, closed 80¾c; July, opened 76¼c, closed 75¾c. Corn—January, opened nominal, closed 23¼c; May, opened 26¾c, closed 24½c; July, opened 25¾, closed 25¾c. Oats—January, opened and closed nominal; May, opened 18¾c, closed 18¾c; July, opened —c, closed —c. Pork — January, opened and closed nominal; May, opened $7.55, closed $8.02½. Lard—January, opened $3.82½, closed nominal; May, opened $4.05, closed $4.12½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 18c per lb; extra dairy, 17c per lb; fresh packing stock, 8c. Eggs — Fresh stock, 15@16 per doz. Poultry—Turkeys, 9@11½c per lb; chickens (hens), 6@7c; spring chickens, 6@7c; roosters, 4½c; ducks, 9@11c; geese, 7½@8c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 30@35c per bu.; Hebron, 18@20c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $1.00@1.35 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 10@12c per lb; extracted, 5@7c. Apples—Common to fancy, 40@$1.50 per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 48,000; sales ranged at $3.05@3.45 pigs, $3.25@3.45 light, $3.05@3.10 rough packing, $3.35@3.40 mixed, and $3.15 @ 3.40 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 12,000; quotations ranged at $4.80@5.20 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.25@4.80 good to choice do., $3.90@4.40 fair to good, $3.25@3.95 common to medium do., $3.25@3.90 butchers' steers, $3.90 @3.45 stockers, $3.25@4.05 feeders, $1.75@3.70 cows, $2.40@4.15 heifers, $1.75@3.75 bulls, oxen and stags, $2.80@4.10 Texas steers, and $2.75@ 6.10 veal calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 1,000; sales ranged at $2.40@3.65 western, $2.25@3.35 Texans, $2.00@2.85 natives and $3.00@5.25 lambs.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.

Wheat—No. 2 red cash elevator, 87c asked; track, 89@90c; No. 2 hard cash, 80c; May, 81c bid; July, 74¼c bid. Corn—No. 2 cash, 20¼; January, 19¼c asked; May, 22¾c bid. Oats—No. 2 cash, 17¼c asked; May, 19¼c asked. Rye—33c asked.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 76½c; No. 1 northern, 81c; May, 79¾c. Corn — No. 3, 20c. Oats—No. 2 white, 18½c. Barley—No. 2, 34@34½c; samples, 32@33c. Rye—No. 1, 30c.

Detroit Grain.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.

Wheat—Cash white, 80c; cash red, 82c asked; May, 82c asked; July, 78½c asked.

THE PRAIRIE STATE.

ILLINOIS NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Summary of Important Events of the Past Few Days Reported by Telegraph for the Benefit of Our Readers—Items of Special Interest to Illinois People.

Springfield, Ills., Jan. 8.—Senate and house sat in join session yesterday in the assembly chamber to canvass the returns of the last election for state officers. The regular routine was followed in this matter and each Republican candidate from governor down was formally declared elected. The following committee was appointed by Speaker Curtiss and Lieutenant Governor Gill to wait on Governor Tanner and other state officers and inform them of their election and invite them to meet the house and senate at 12 o'clock Monday, Jan. 11, to take the oath of office: Senators Bogardus and Wells, and Representatives Parrish, Sharrock and Barnes. Prior to the joint session Speaker Curtiss announced to the assembly his committee on rules. It is composed of Speaker Curtiss, C. A. Allen, Ernest Schubert, Isaac Craig and Fred P. Morris.

Drawing of numbers for seats occupied nearly an hour of the senate's time. Both houses adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m. Monday and a majority of the members have gone home. Three contested election cases were referred to the election committee. Appropriation bills covering the expenses of the session were introduced in both houses. No change is apparent in the senatorial situation.

ESTATE OF $10,000 INVOLVED.

Police Searching for an Abducted Woman at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Every effort is being made to locate Mrs. E. W. Wilson, a sister of Charles P. Holden, who is said to have been abducted from 26 Aberdeen street by Etta May Truesdell and Hal McNeill. Mrs. Truesdell is a foster daughter of Mrs. Wilson, who is 73 years old, and although she was never legally adopted by the latter, was loved as her own child. It is claimed the object of Mrs. Truesdell in detaining the old woman is to get her to assign to her the remainder of her husband's estate, which amounts to about $10,000.

According to the story of Charles P. Holden, the Truesdell woman and McNeill, three months ago, went to Matteson, Ills., where Mrs. Wilson was living, and asked her to accompany them, as Mrs. Truesdell was about to be married, and wanted Mrs. Wilson to be present at the wedding. The pair promised to bring the old woman back in a day or two, and Dr. N. P. Holden, her brother permitted her to depart. As she did not return, he notified his brother in Chicago of their sister's absence, and the latter located the three at 26 Aberdeen street, where they were all occupying one room. After a conversation with the Truesdell woman, Mrs. Wilson refused to go home with her brother, and a day or two later, when he returned to the Aberdeen street house, McNeill, Mrs. Truesdell, and Mrs. Wilson had gone.

Charles P. Holden is one of the old citizens of Chicago, and has held prominent political positions, among the latter being the presidency of the county board at the time the court house was built. Dr. Holden was at one time county physician. McNeill is said to have been mixed up in the Van Bokkelen Merchants' Loan and Trust company defalcation case.

FLOOD SUFFERERS IN ILLINOIS.

Rescuers Have to Cut Their Way Through Ice to Reach Them.

Quincy, Ills., Jan. 8.—Farmers who have been down from the Indian Grave district report that the water in the flooded portion, fifteen miles above here, is subsiding very slowly, and that there is much suffering among the water-bound families and their stock. Several men went to the aid of the sufferers, and after working most of the night, cutting their way through the ice, they reached four families who had been calling for help for two days and part of whom had lived on parched corn for three days. The Quincy Humane society is also taking an active part in relieving the washed-out and water-bound families.

Suit for Big Money.

Peoria, Ills., Jan. 12.—In the United States court at Peoria the Chicago Sugar Refining company has commenced suit against the American Glucose company for $1,000,000 and against the Peoria Grape Sugar company for $500,000 for infringement of patents covering improvements in the process of treating corn in the manufacture of starch, glucose and other products therefrom.

Wegrzynowski Killed Szczularowski.

Chicago, Ills., Jan. 12.—Wladyslaus Wegrzynowski was on trial Monday before Judge Tuthill, charged with the murder of Theodore Szczularowski. He shot the latter at 155 West Division street on Oct. 18, 1896. The men lived in the same house, occupying different rooms. Their wives quarreled and the men became involved in the dispute, which ended in murder.

His Shot Went Fatally Astray.

Decatur, Ills., Jan. 11.—Theron Fletcher, a prominent grocer, shot at a sparrow with a rifle yesterday. The bullet struck Mrs. Walters, colored, in the left temple. The doctors think she will die. Fletcher was not arrested.

Suspected of a Murder.

Metroplis, Ills., Jan. 7.—A tramp giving his name as Otto A. Welder is under arrest here, suspected of being Max Fry, wanted at Peoria for killing Frank Boyle and for whose arrest there is a reward of $500 offered.

McKinley Will Attend.

Columbus, O., Jan. 12.—President-Elect McKinley has promised Major W. W. Goodspeed to attend if possible the Army of the Cumberland society here on Sept. 21, 22 and 23. The committee has decided to make the occasion a reunion of soldiers of that army instead of a meeting as usual of the leading officers.

Took His Own Life.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 12.—George B. Woodworth, aged 59 years, father of F. H. Woodworth, hardware merchant, committed suicide here Monday morning by shooting himself in the right ear. Temporary insanity brought on by business troubles was the cause.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A lanslide at Ste. Anna, Pelago, Italy, destroyed 182 buildings and made hundreds of persons homeless.

Spain has another revolution on its hands. News has just been received of an uprising to overthrow the government in Spanish Honduras.

William Downing and Charles Williams expiated their crimes on the same scaffold at Norfolk, Va. Williams split open the head of his friend, Charles Bess. Downing fired at a man, but missed his mark, and fatally shot Emma Lane, colored.

Populists are given control of the house and Democrats and free silver Republicans of the senate in the Nebraska legislature.

The new artillery bill, which will be laid before the German reichstag, will propose an addition to the military budget of 177,000,000 marks.

Christ Schauer, Jr., treasurer of the National Bank for Savings at Pittsburg, committed suicide. His accounts are straight, but his health was bad.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

Senator Calvin S. Brice, at the head of a close syndicate of United States office-holders and capitalists, has nearly concluded arrangements for the establishment of a monopoly of the railroad, telephone and telegraph systems of China.

James Kirk, who in 1844 strung the first telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington, has been stricken with paralysis at Piqua, O.

When M. Fishman, of Chicago, got up in the morning he discovered his 6-weeks-old child lying face downward in the midst of the bedclothing, dead. She had evidently smothered.

A disastrous fire occurred at Vera Cruz, Mex., destroying factories and business blocks to the value of $200,000.

The total valuation of real and personal property in New York city, according to the assessment rolls just completed by the tax department, is approximated at $2,166,485,000.

After a three years' struggle $150,000, the sum contingent upon the $50,000 subscription of Dr. K. D. Pearsons, of Chicago, to Colorado college, has been secured.

Friday, Jan. 8.

The annual celebration of the wedding of George Washington was held at Sherry's, New York city, by the New York chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution.

McMasters & Co., wholesale dry goods, at Toronto, Ont., have asigned. Assets, $345,000; liabilities, $312,000.

The third and last of the torpedo boats being built for the United States at the Columbian Iron works has been successfully launched. Her total cost will be $97,500. She is 160 feet long and sixteen feet broad. She is to run twenty-four knots an hour.

Sergeant of Police Amer Keller died at Dayton, O., from concussion of the brain received by a ladder falling upon him at a fire.

Obituary: At New York, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, 35. At Johnstown Center, Wis., ex-Sheriff R. T. Pember, 71. At Ottumwa, Ia., J. C. Fisher and Harris Devol. At Rockford, Ills., John Nolling, 64. At Joliet, Ills., Seneca Sly.

Eight Spanish and Italian anarchists were arrested at Paris, and will be expelled from France.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

Moritz Bauer, a real estate dealer, was arrested at New York on an indictment charging him with swindling real estate investors out of $100,000.

W. C. Creede, the millionaire miner, whom the town of Creede, Colo., is named for, and his wife have separated and agreed to dissolve at once, as far as possible without legal process, the marital bonds.

United States Minister Willis, who was reported dying at Honolulu, is now said to be recovering.

The London Times prints an eulogy on General Francis A. Walker, who died in Boston.

Obituary: At Flora, Ills., Rev. W. B. Peak, 84. At Windsor, Ont., Captain George Irving, 81. At Detroit, George Foote. At Crown Point, Ind., W. A. Northrup, 75. At Peoria, Ills., James Millard, 61.

The English board of trade returns show that the total imports for 1896 have increased £25,117,677 over 1895. The exports have increased £14,032,193 over those of 1895.

Monday, Jan. 11.

Minturn & Bell, implement dealers at Winterset, Ia., have assigned to C. Danforth. Assets are estimated at $20,000. Liabilities at $13,000.

Two young men of Eau Claire, Wis., George Bradley and Claus Blixt, ate custard pie for $5 a side. Bradley ate six pies and walked out. Blixt quit on the fifth pie and lost the match.

In the interstate commerce case against John A. Hanley, of the Santa Fe, at Chicago, in the United States court, for giving rebates the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

In spite of official denials the reports that the health of the pope is very delicate are confirmed by private advices at London.

Charles M. Burlingame, cashier and auditor of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric railway, is in jail at Niagara Falls, charged with embezzlement. The amount is said to be $2,500

More

Medical value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation.

More skill, more care, more expense in manufacture. It costs proprietor and dealer

More but it costs the consumer *less*, as he gets more doses for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process

More wonderful cures effected, more testimonials, more sales and more increase.

Many more reasons why you should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HIS POLICY.

Outlined by Gov. Tanner to the Illinois Legislature.

TEXT OF HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Needs of the Public Schools—Reform of the Revenue Laws—Care of Convicts—Abuse of the Pardoning Power—Other Topics.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 12.—Following is the text of Gov. John R. Tanner's inaugural message:

"Gentlemen of the Fortieth General Assembly and Fellow Citizens: In pursuance of an established custom I now address a few words to the assembled representatives of the people before entering upon my duties as governor of this state. A governor's inaugural address is expected to foreshadow something of what the policy of his administration will be. It will not be expected, however, that I could upon the very threshold of my term, before acquainting myself more fully with the conditions of state affairs, make any elaborate or detailed recommendations looking to legislative action. As your present session progresses, if facts concerning the condition of public affairs should come to my knowledge which, in my judgment, require your legislative action, it will be entirely proper for me to make from time to time such recommmendations as may seem proper in the exigencies of each case that may arise, and I may yet find occasion before your final adjournment to avail myself of this constitutional privilege.

"I can assure you that I enter upon the duties of this important office with a due sense of gratitude to the people, whose suffrages have so greatly honored me, and with a high appreciation of the responsibility, which is inseparable from high office in a republic. My reliance for success in administering the affairs of this great commonwealth is chiefly placed in the kind forbearance and charitable judgment of my fellow citizens, and in the hearty cooperation which I confidently expect from the chosen representatives of the people. I take my oath of office, realizing fully that the governorship of Illinois is no man's mere property to be arbitrarily used and enjoyed, but is rather a trust to be sacredly discharged. At the same time I do not lose the feelings of a man by being elevated to high office, and I must be permitted to declare that I can never forget, and I shall certainly never ignore those near and dear friends scattered throughout the state, to whose kindness and partiality I am so much indebted for my nomination and election, and who, in every exigency of the contest, have stood so heroically and faithfully by my side, I should be unworthy of the people's confidence if I could, in success, desert my friends, and I should be equally unworthy of that confidence if I were incapable of making any possible test of fitness for the public service paramount to the good of the people, whose servant I now am.

GOV. JOHN R. TANNER.

"Our government is the instrument of public opinion. It was established and should be administered for the good of all. It receives its impress and character from the people who established it and who are its impelling force. It is essentially responsive to the demands of public opinion, as its founders meant that it should be; and, while it is perhaps far from being perfect, it is nevertheless what the average political thought of its citizens makes it. How good our government will be and how well administered will always depend in the main upon the average sense and virtue of the people, who, through their elected and appointed agents, make, interpret, and execute the laws. If American voters through ignorance, prejudice, or mere neglect, attend badly to their political duties they are likely to have officials who will in turn attend just as poorly to theirs. Higher than its source in the intelligence and character of its citizens our government can never rise; lower it will not permanently fall.

Public Schools.

"From these trite observations it follows that those educational forces and agencies which are relied upon to develop the mental and moral character of the youth of the state and nation should always be the first concern of those intrusted with power. It was a wise voice which long ago sounded the warning that America must either educate or perish. It is our theory, and a theory which we confidently believe, that the enlightenment of universal education, proceeding hand in hand with universal suffrage, is to prove our shield and buckler against those evils and that final destruction which have been so freely predicted for us by the believers in more despotic forms of government. Our fathers built upon the faith of popular intelligence, and we should not forget that to the government of each state, more than to the general government, in our peculiar division of legislative powers, falls the duty of providing the means of a liberal education to each citizen of the state and nation. The states thus, in a fundamental way, have become the guardians of the nation, and the trust is surely a sacred one.

"It is not my purpose to here discuss and recommend particular educational measures. Illinois has not hitherto been a laggard in expenditures for educational purposes; and I am proud to be able to say that her teachers as a class are men and women of large attainments, consecrated to their noble calling and justly esteemed among the educators of the country. Whether or not and how far the present very embarrassed condition of the public treasury will hamper us in adopting further practical measures for our schools will be better known as your session progresses, and I shall defer all detailed discussion and all specific recommendations until further developments shall have placed us in a position to proceed with the business more intelligently.

"One question nearly connected with school management may, however, claim the attention of the present session of the legislature. There is an earnest and growing sentiment throughout the state in favor of uniform text books in our common schools, to be furnished at the cost of the state. With this sentiment I am in hearty sympathy, and I hope the subject may have your earnest attention before the present session adjourns.

"I think it proper to add before quitting this subject of our pubuic schools that too much care cannot be taken to completely divorce the teaching of the legitimate studies of our state schools from those teachings which are partisan and which relate only to current politics. Teachers employed in our state schools have no right to use the influence and prestige which accrue to them solely from their positions as teachers in organizing and carrying on a propaganda among the students for partisan purposes or to win converts to mischievous economic vagaries not approved in or recognized by any party. I recognize every citizen's sovereign right to do his own political thinking. No man or official is the judge of what political views a citizen shall entertain or of the freedom with which he may as a mere citizen express those views. But a teacher as such cannot with propriety enter the political arena as a party advocate under such circumstances as to transfer the legitimate influence of the schoolroom to the securing of recruits for his party among the students whom he is accustomed to instruct, and over whom, for that reason, he possesses large influence; and to do this indirectly is just as pernicious as to do it directly. I promise that any abuses of this character which may have grown up in any of our state schools shall be speedily corrected.

Revenue.

"There is widespread dissatisfaction with our revenue laws. Taxpayers generally believe them to be, in their practical operation, unequal and unjust, in that the provisions for the assessment of property are such that the wealth of the state, and particularly that wealth which is aggregated in large enterprises and corporations, escapes its just share of taxation. I am constrained to believe that these complaints are largely true, and that the facts call for a full and just revision of the law providing for the assessment of property and the collection of taxes.

"Our present constitution provides: 'The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to his, her or its property—such valuation to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise.'

"The revenue laws of our state provide that property of every description (subject to taxation) shall be assessed at its fair cash value.

"This part of the law is not carried out, as the assessment of the state plainly shows:

The total assessment on all property of the state (subject to taxation), except that of railroad and other corporations, for the year 1893	$750,418,296
The assessment upon railroad property	$82,270,091
That upon other corporations	14,503,129
Making a total upon corporations of	96,773,220
And a grand total for 1893 of	$847,191,516

"I find that for the same year there was charged, as taxes, upon the various tax books in the state, against the taxpayers, $40,071,159.24—very nearly five per cent upon the assessed value of all property of the state.

"Now, if the provisions of our constitution and revenue laws were fairly carried out this extremely low assessment would not exist. From the best authority I can obtain the real and personal property of this state, owned by individuals, is worth at least $4,000,000,000; the railroads are worth $400,000,000, and other corporations $75,000,000, making a total value of all the property of this state, subject to taxation, $4,475,000,000.

"If all the property was assessed at these figures the average taxes would only be 90 cents on each $100 of assessed property in place of $4.75 on our present assessment. If all classes of property are assessed equally it is of less consequence what the total assessment may be. But it is understood that, in our large cities, proportionate values are not adhered to, and that valuable property is assessed at a vastly less proportion than medium and poorer classes of property. This is a clear violation of our present law, and it seems to me that some amendments should be made to our revenue law that would compel its enforcement. If the law were properly enforced there would be no reason for complaint.

"In the first place I would recommend lengthening the time for making the assessment, beginning on the first day of March, in place of the first day of May. Then in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants I should require the assessment of each ward, as soon as made, to be published in pamphlet form, and a copy left after at the place of business or the residence of each person assessed in the ward; each assessment should give the description of lot and block, by number and street, with the number of feet front and depth, and also the amount of personal property. There should be a board of review, consisting of three persons, appointed by the county judge, who should have full power to raise or lower individual assessments. Publication of assessment would expose to public view both under and over assessments, and the original assessor would be more particular to secure uniformity of values in his assessment. In the country and smaller towns and villages there is not the same inequality in assessments; they are generally more uniform.

"If the uniform assessment could be enforced in our cities and counties, the county and state boards could easily equalize assessments so that each county and city would pay its just proportion of taxes. Local assessors have, from year to year, been reducing their assessments until the valuation is not 25 per cent of a fair cash value. It seems to me that after assessments are made and properly equalized by county and state boards, if the whole does not amount to $2,000,000,000, the auditor of public accounts should be compelled to raise the entire assessment by percentage up to that sum. With this fixed minimum assessment it would be easier to fix the maximum of levies for the different objects of taxation.

"If each piece of property in the state contributed its equal share in taxes the burden of taxation would not be heavy on anyone. But the citizen of small capital generally has his property in such form that it falls readily under the eye of the assessor, while it is often true that the very wealthy can conceal a large part of their wealth from the assessor's notice. One whose property consists of a small home in the city or a farm in the country is sure to be taxed on his entire property, but one whose holdings are principally in shares of stock or in bonds, notes and mortgages can, if disposed to do so, conceal his property and thus escape a large part of his just share of taxation. Otherwise, it is generally believed that in large cities practices have grown up under which assessors are prevented from doing their duty in the fair and equal assessment of property. I think a full investigation should be made of the workings of our present revenue law and of the practices which have grown up under it, particularly as respects the current methods of valuing property in large cities. Such investigation would furnish the best means of determining what is necessary for the proper amendment of our statute on revenue. The present legislature should take hold of this subject with a strong hand and push it until the evils of our present system of assessing property have been corrected. We cannot expect to have our state and national institutions respected and cherished by our citizens so long as those who are only moderately well off are compelled to pay a disproportionate share of the expenses of the state government.

Our Penal Institutions.

"The management of our state prisons is a matter of great importance, and the particular phase of the subject which just now compels the greatest attention of the public has reference to the proper manner of employing state prisoners. The two penitentiaries of the state contain, in round numbers, 2,200 convicts. It was long claimed that under the old contract system our prison labor was prevented to come into destructive competition with the free labor of our state. The agitation of this question resulted in the adoption in 1890 of the following amendment to the constitution:

"'Hereafter it shall be unlawful for the commissioners of any penitentiary or other reformatory institution in the state of Illinois to let by contract to any person or persons or corporations the labor of any convict confined within said institution.'

"It seemed to be supposed at the time this amendment was adopted that if the system then in force of letting the labor of convicts by contract was abolished it would free outside labor from competition with convict labor. But it is now made evident that a system under which convicts are employed in various lines of manufacture upon state account involves competition more disastrous to free labor than was ever experienced even under the old contract system.

"One great question to be answered in determining upon a system of prison management seems to be this: 'How far is productive labor essential in prisons to that reformation of the convict which the law makes it the duty of the state to seek while punishing him for his crimes?' To protect society against the lawless and criminal we must have officers and courts, a police force, for great emergencies a militia organization which can be relied upon when ordinary agencies fail. As a part of this great and necessary machinery of justice, devoted to the protection of property and life and the preservation of the peace, we have our penitentiaries, where convicted law-breakers are confined. All this machinery is properly regarded as a charge upon the citizens, the expense of which they pay in exchange for protection. No part of these government agencies has ever been regarded as a legitimate source of revenue. People expect to pay for them rather than that they shall be used to produce revenue for the state?

"The law under which convicts are sentenced commands that they shall be kept at hard labor while serving their sentences, and the higher law of humanity and justice forbids that they shall either be maintained in idleness at the expense of honest taxpayers or forced to the debasing drudgery of the treadmill or the crank which marked the barbarism of early attempts to deal with crime. These convicts, with few exceptions—in case of life sentences—must be returned to society either better or worse than when received into prison, and this fact, of supreme importance, must enter into and determine to a great extent all questions concerning their treatment and employment while in prison—because if they are released worse than when received the prison becomes a menace instead of a safeguard to society. At the same time I firmly believe it to be the plain duty of the state to reduce the competition of convict labor with free labor to the lowest point which is compatible with good government and proper protection of society. During the late canvass I took occasion to thus declare my position. At the same time I said—and I now repeat—that the whole question is burdened with many difficulties, and I have never pretended to see my way clear to a proper solution of all the problems involved. In the nature of things there must be some competition, and it should always be remembered in dealing with this question that if every able-bodied man in our penitentiaries was now discharging the duties of a good citizen instead of paying the penalties of his crime there would be at this moment exactly that number of men more than there are in full and active competition with the good citizens of our state among all the various lines of industrial effort. But, nevertheless, our best thought should be given to the question of how the competition of prison labor may be minimized and made as little injurious as possible to all honest workers in the various callings that may be affected by it.

"Great changes have been made in the last four years in the condition and management of our prisons as respects manufacturing, with the details of which I am not familiar. A full acquaintance with and study of these conditions will be essential before any definite plans can be formulated. The people of the state have lately been taxed to pay the cost of purchasing expensive machinery and fitting up elaborate factories in the prison at Joliet, and it would be unfair to the people, who have paid this expense, to sacrifice all this outlay before something adequate to take its place has been provided. I am informed that in some states the labor of convicts is largely devoted to the manufacture of supplies for other state institutions. Illinois has numerous public institutions, which consume large quantities of supplies, for which the state pays cash. If our convicts can be wholly or in part employed in manufacturing supplies for state consumption the competition thus created would seem to be more legitimate and less disastrous than that which exists under our present system.

"Should the general assembly adopt my suggestion that text books be provided for our common schools at public expense it might be found practicable to employ a large number of our convicts in the manufacture of school books.

"It may not be practicable to make any immediate or violent change from the system now in vogue, established and intrenched as it is by so great an expenditure from the public treasury, but I trust the present legislature will at this session, through proper committees, investigate this whole subject thoroughly, with a view to reform.

"Without attempting to dictate a course of action to this body, I beg to assure you that the officers who shall be chosen to administer these great trusts shall be in hearty sympathy with every reasonable effort that may be put forth to remove, as far as it can be done, all just cause of complaint against convict labor. The prisons and asylums of this state must be the last places where cupidity shall have a voice in management, and in all legislation wisely directed to these ends I promise you the cordial cooperation of the executive.

The Pardoning Power.

"The constitution provides that 'the governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction for all offenses, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law, relative to the manner of applying therefor.' The pardoning power thus lodged in the governor is one which in its very nature is subject to abuse. All governors, I am persuaded, have used that power more or less arbitrarily and without due regard to the real merits of the cases passed upon. This has been more often the fault of the system than of the individual, for a wrong result is likely to be reached when the governor is honestly and fearlessly seeking to do his duty. The abuses of the system are inherent in it, as a very little consideration will show.

"Nearly every convict who has one or more friends of standing or influence sooner or later makes an application for a pardon. The applications are thus made very numerous, and the papers accompanying each case are generally voluminous. The work of minutely examining all the pardon cases coming to a governor would, I am told, in itself be sufficient to occupy all his time, leaving none to be devoted to other important duties. Unable, for want of time, to make a full original investigation of each case for himself, the governor is very naturally inclined to pardon those whose friends are most urgent and plausible, and, in numbers, most imposing. But we all know the fact of being able to make a strong showing of influence to the governor is by no means a safe criterion for judging the merits of a pardon case, because it may be for the very reason that a convict is comparatively friendless that he proved unable to resist conviction in a case where the palliating circumstances would have been marshaled and made into a positive vindication had the accused possessed influential friends. On the other hand, the fact that a man has received sentence of punishment in spite of the fact that he had many strong friends to stand by him in the day of his trial is often a circumstance strongly persuasive of his guilt. And yet those who, though active, were unable to secure the acquittal of the accused in a judicial investigation, often succeed in securing the governor's clemency after guilt has been legally established.

"The pardoning power is itself an anomaly—a survival from the days when a man could be lawfully gibbeted for stealing the worth of ten shillings. At this time, when the humanities have found expression in a far more lenient criminal code and a more enlightened procedure, when all presumptions are indulged in favor of innocence, when severe punishments have been abolished in the most heinous crimes, when the technically guilty generally escape, and when the highly guilty are only convicted after a long and heated trial, it seems illogical and most arbitrary that one man should be endowed with power, through mere caprice if he chooses to indulge it, to overturn all the results of a long and expensive adjudication.

"To my mind the pardoning power should be entirely abolished, even if the constitutional provision I have quoted would permit it, but it should certainly be regulated, and I think it is competent for the legislature to materially regulate it by statute. The practice of late indulged of assuming to retry cases in the governor's office upon their merits, on application for pardon, the governor thus constituting himself not a dispenser of clemency but a high court of appeal, which assumes to reverse judgments without the formality of a trial or of hearing or reading a word of evidence, certainly emphasizes the great necessity of some legislative action to curb and set bounds to this extraordinary power, which arose in the days when the executive was absolute.

Board of Pardons.

"Boards of pardon have been established in a number of sister states, whose duty it is made to investigate all applications for pardon and make recommendations of appropriate action to the governor. Under the provision of the constitution, reserving to the legislature power to control the 'manner of applying' for pardons, it is, I am advised, competent to provide by statute that all applications for pardon shall be first made to the board of pardons to be so established, and thus no case would come to the governor until it had been thoroughly investigated by the board and appropriate recommendation made; and this investigation should only be had upon due advertisement and notice to all parties concerned. I seriously and ardently favor some action by the present legislature for the establishment of such a board in this state. Its exact functions and powers and its methods of procedure are matters of detail which could be fixed after examining the workings of the system in sister states, where it has been tried.

State Charitable Institutions.

"There are embraced under this head at present in the state of Illnois:

"Northern insane hospital, Elgin.
"Eastern insane hospital, Kankakee.
"Central insane hospital, Jacksonville.
"Southern insane hospital, Anna.
"Asylum for insane criminals, Chester.
"Institution for the deaf and dumb, Jacksonville.
"Institution for the blind, Jacksonville.
"Asylum for feeble-minded, Lincoln.
"Soldiers' orphans' home, Normal.
"Charitable eye and ear infirmary, Chicago.
"Soldiers' and sailors' home, Quincy.
"State home for juvenile female offenders, Geneva.
"Illinois industrial home for the blind, Chicago.

"There have been a total of nearly 9,000 inmates, costing the state per annum about $1,250,000. As the state becomes more populous there is a more constantly increasing demand for larger capicity and greater facilities for additional inmates of these institutions is now under the control of three trustees, appointed by the governor, who serve without compensation, their expenses only being paid. Over all is a state board of commissioners of public charities, composed of five members, who also serve without compensation. The state thus receives for nothing the services of these various boards of commissioners and trustees, and that kind of service is always the most expensive the state can receive. Trustees do not and ought not to be expected to devote the time, under these circumstances, required for a proper discharge of the duties imposed. Superintendents are left practically without any controlling head. Recommendations for appropriations, while made in the name of the trustees, have been those of the superintendents. They are often made upon the theory that the amount asked to be appropriated will be reduced by the legislature, the amount recommended for any given object being correspondingly raised beyond that actually required. Superintendents have thought it necessary to make frequent visits to the legislature when in sesion to secure what they regard as proper legislation to the manifest neglect of their duties.

"The state has outgrown this method of controlling these important trusts. The entire scheme now in vogue is unwieldy, cumbersome, inadequate and expensive. Some better system ought to be adopted. I therefore recommend to the legislature that the law providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners of public charities, and also the law for the appointment of three trustees for each institution be repealed, and in the place of these statutes a law be passed dividing the state charitable institutions into two classes and authorizing the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, to appoint three commissioners for each class, who shall receive such compensation as will secure the services of thoroughly-competent business men, who shall be clothed with such powers, as far as practicable, as are now given by law to the board of commissioners of public charities and the local trustees. The law should also provide that the commissioners make annual reports to the governor and at the proper time prepare a careful and explicit statement of what legislative appropriations are required for the various institutions under their charge. It is believed that the adoption of this system or something similar to it will produce a more economical and efficient management than that now in force.

National Supremacy.

"Our people are blessed with a dual citizenship and double allegiance, but these are not, as some suppose, hostile and incompatible relations. They are harmonious and work together for our good. We are citizens of Illinois, but in becoming such we also become citizens of a potent and sovereign republic, the greatest and freest that history has known. Our state bears a dear relation to us, and to it devote our lives at every point, but our common country no less appeals to our patriotism, our pride and our true love of national glory.

"There are certain great subjects, hitherto constituting matters of partisan controversy in this country, that ought now to be regarded as settled. For instance, the now oft-registered conviction of our people concerning the powers and duties of our national and state governments and their reciprocal relations to each other ought not again be drawn in question, and I hope even partisan advantages will never again be expected from agitation of this once vexed but now happily settled question. Intelligent friends of our institutions could not, if they would, tear away these foundations which, after long contention, were laid in a people's anguish and cemented in their blood. To the proposition that our national government is sovereign and supreme in all national affairs and in the execution of national laws we, as a people, are now thrice committed by interest, by ballots and by blood. We are proud of our state and would be quick to resent an infringement upon its just rights. On the other hand, we love our common country, which represents that sovereignty and dignity which alone give us place and prestige among the nations of the world. In its sphere our nation is as distinctly and completely sovereign as Russia or Germany, though without any admixture of Russian or German despotism. Its powers are distinctly defined, but no outside state authority can suspend those powers on any inch of American soil, and while the monumental labors of our great nationalists remain as landmarks of American history, appealing to our national spirit, to our patriotism and our pride; while Andersonville and Libby are dedicated forever and Appomattox is still rapturously remembered, no puffed and bustling representative of the slaughtered heresy of state sovereignty can ever again order Uncle Sam to 'keep off the grass' with the approval of the American people.

Courts of Justice.

"Again, our courts of justice, state and national, have, from their first establishment, deserved and enjoyed the sincere respect of our people. To wantonly destroy this respect would endanger our institutions. Courts are not infallible, and could not be, because they are composed of fallible men. Fortunately it is only upon rare occasions that they are thought to make mistakes. To merely disagree with the legal conclusions reached by courts is a very different thing from impeaching their motives, crying down their integrity before the public, and seeking to place them in a position where their decisions may be dictated by the clamor of the multitude. Such an effort is beyond the limits of legitimate and decent politics. Our courts are as able as any in the world. Only on the rarest occasions have they been suspected of corruption or of partisan motives. Public opinion, though not holding courts to be infallible or above legitimate criticism, should be taught to sustain rather than to angrily assail them; and all the more is this true, because courts cannot, without a total loss of dignity, defend themselves against political assaults. They are compelled to notice assailants who appeal to ignorance and seek to incite passion against them, and because they cannot defend themselves, without destroying their own usefulness, they should find protection in that settled opinion of all fair and able minds, which has so long held them sacred from partisan assaults.

Maintenance of Law and Order.

"It is now, I think, also settled, that the American people are in favor of the complete protection of private property and the firm maintenance of law and order. The teachings of a class of politicians lately arisen, seem to imply that free popular government favors a species of communism. While clamorous for popular rule and alleging great devotion to free institutions, there is in all their utterances an unexpressed assumption that the successful members of society are no part of the people. Such men affect great solicitude for the rights of what they are pleased to term the 'common people.' This phrase they do not define, but from their harrangues the meaning may be deduced that those who have done nothing, those who have nothing, and those who do not expect to have anything, through the exercise of either their labor or talent, are the common people, while all other are ranked among favored classes—'plutocrats,' whose prospective despoilment in some way is held up as a political lure to the destitute, the ignorant, and the dissatisfied. A political 'Cave of Adullam,' like that of old, is thus opened by these men, where everyone who is in distress and everyone who is in debt and everyone who is discontented may gather themselves together, to the end that some archdemagogue may become a captain over them.

Free Popular Government.

"These false teachings render it not improper to consider for a moment the question: What is the object of free government?' Free popular government has never undertaken, and, in the nature of things, could not undertake to make any man rich, or to give any man a competence, or to even keep any man out of the poorhouse, provided his personal sloth, intemperance or folly render him a fit subject for that place. All the law can do, even in the freest country in the world, is to give to each citizen an equal opportunity with every other citizen. An equal chance and equal protection to all is the motto of free government. How well and with what judgment these opportunities will be improved is necessarily an individual matter. It is only the visionary and impractical socialist who dreams of a community of goods and of effort whereby the individual, it is claimed, will be relieved from the fierce competitive struggle, through which alone human progress has come in the past.

"It is certainly very desirable that those who have much should be generous toward those who, for any cause, have little or nothing; that those who are fortunate should open their hearts to all the children of misfortune, and that the strong should be swift to protect and succor the weak. But I am not aware that a popular government, any more than any other kind, can set bounds to what thrift and industry may acquire under its laws, or can so change human nature that some of its citizens will not fall into poverty and degradation in the intense struggle of life. I admit that progress through competition is often a severe ordeal, and many good men fall by the way. Their sad lot appeals to all the kindness, philanthropy and charity of the human heart, but what can law, acting within the domain of recognized justice, do in such cases?

"To illustrate, two young men start on equal terms in the business of farming. One, exercising a natural shrewdness which he is so fortunate as to possess, contracts for a productive farm in a healthful climate. He is an industrious and superior husbandman, and, uniting good judgment and good sense with energy and skill in the business, he, of course, prospers. The other, through bad judgment, or, we will say, bad fortune, locates a farm in a place where floods will wash out half his crops and the proceeds of the other half will be needed to cure his family of malaria. He lacks energy, is not so good a husbandman as the other, and the cockleburs are found growing in his cornfield. Now, the first of these men will be almost certain to pay for his farm and improve and stock it, while the other will, of course, lose his farm to the mortgagee, who forecloses and takes it. What could the government have done to equalize the results of the labors of these two men and to make their respective lots in life equally pleasant? The law cannot stay floods or stop fevers, or supply lacking personal energy, or endow the foolish with judgment. Shall it then undertake in some way to make the more prosperous farmer divide his abundance with the other? If the latter is to be done, then why should one husbandman ever try to procure a better farm than another, or to till it in a better manner, since all the fruits of superior judgment, skill and energy are to be taken from his anyhow, leaving him in the end no better off than if he had been thriftless or foolish? A policy which should attempt to do this would certainly degrade the higher members of society, but could never raise up those who are at the bottom. It would be a leveling downward, and nothing more.

"My illustration will apply to all other occupations as well as to farming, and I give it for the sole purpose of showing that a free popular government is no more undertakes to make men equal in the amount of property they acquire than any other form of government. It simply proposes that every man shall have an equal chance, and that no man shall rob, despoil or defraud another, or shall be favored above another. Exercising these legitimate functions, it does, as a matter of fact, indirectly tend to make men equal in the good things of this world.

"The flippant demagogue will not fairly meet these problems, because his purpose is not honest. He is cunning enough to know that the man who, for any reason, fails in life is generally quite willing to believe that he has been cheated or oppressed by law, or that the law has unduly favored his more prosperous neighbor. The discontent of the unfortunate portion of society thus becomes an instrument to be played upon by every conscienceless demagogue who wishes to gain power and place, and who has no scruples as to the manner of obtaining them.

Protection of Life and Property.

"Every man has a legal right to hold what he can lawfully acquire, and if he has this right the government must fully protect him in it. The power of the state is lodged in an executive, a judicial, and a legislative department for the sole purpose of protecting life, liberty and property. It is the province of the executive department to enforce the laws as enacted by the legislature and construed by the courts. When lawlessness lays its hands upon its neighbor's goods it is to be repressed by force whenever and so often as may be necessary to render private property absolutely secure.

"When men go forth to toil upon the farm, or into the marts of trade to embark in commerce, or when they set up manufacturing enterprises, they must have the absolute guaranty that what they acquire by lawful means shall be secured to them by all the power of the government. Unless this is done our government is a farce, and should give place to one that will perform the first functions demanded by civilized society. This will only add that while I am governor it is my purpose to make private property as secure within the limits of this state as anywhere on the civilized earth, so far as my personal efforts can secure that end.

"But we should not forget that property is not represented alone by large accumulations. Many good citizens have but little, and the man who has but little must be protected as well as he who has much. Nay, more, the man who has nothing in the way of accumulations still has property, for the right to labor is to him property. The opportunities inuring to him from free and equal laws, which invite him to effort and inspire him with hope, are to him property, and, if possible, a more sacred property than any other, for labor and opportunity, as has been well said, are antecedent to property and creators of it. Flesh and blood are far more precious than silver and gold.

Labor Organizations.

"A just care for the rights of our laboring people is one of the highest objects of government. Of late years the mechanics and laborers of our country have formed extensive organizations, through which they have secured to themselves important rights and benefits. The object of these organizations is entirely legitimate, and results have demonstrated their great value to the wage-earners of the country. When capital aggregates itself and forms vast combinations, surely labor has a right to do the same, and all legitimate efforts of the wage-earners of our country to better their condition should receive both moral and legal encouragement. This is particularly true, for the reason that it is much more difficult for laborers to combine for industrial and moral ends than it is for capital.

"The fact that there have been in the past abuses growing out of labor organizations ought not to blind us to the great value which they have often conferred upon their members through that concerted action which organization enables them to take. Of course, where combinations of labor degenerate into mere agencies of oppression, where they listen too much to the voice of socialism and anarchy, which are, in fact, their worst and most dangerous enemies; where they seek to dictate that to others who desire to do so shall not accept employment, or where, in more extreme cases, their more violent members wantonly destroy private property, they are to be curbed and suppressed by all the force of the government, exactly the same as those who engage in other forms of lawlessness.

The Lesson of Our Late Election.

"Faith in the stability and permanence of American institutions receives a powerful support from the grand spectacle witnessed during the late campaign, and at the election which followed. Such deep interest in the event of an election has not before been seen in our generation. It is not too much to say that at the beginning of the campaign a large majority of even the more intelligent voters were uninformed upon the main issue of the canvass and their conclusions were matured during the progress of the campaign. A more hotly contested political battle has never been fought upon American soil. Each side seemed persuaded that the triumph of its opponent meant the ruin of business. The excitement when the time came to vote had almost reached the point of frenzy. Almost every voter who could get to the polls cast his ballot. Yet all this intense heat and pent-up vehemence subsided at the polling booths, and the day on which 13,000,000 of intent and eager American voters registered their enlightened judgment at the ballot box was as serenely peaceful as any other day in American history. Though all were excited, no one thought of appealing to force, and no man has been found hardy enough to counsel resistence to the verdict of a sovereign people. The day following the election found all the United brethren, with our faces turned toward new and higher achievements, and over us all, as our common inspiration and shield still floated that noblest, most revered of emblems, the sacred flag of our fathers. Such a spectacle as this exhibiting so wholesome a respect for law and order could be witnessed in no land but ours, and in it we are given just ground to be proud of American institutions.

"Of course, after every political contest there will be heard the voices of a few ill-natured counselors of discord, disappointed politicians who will not be comforted for the loss of office which seemed within their grasp. Such men affect to believe in the anguish of defeat that the country is ruined because their plans of personal ambition have been thwarted. But the discordant notes of these political nightravens no more resemble the sane voice of the American people than the howl of a famishing coyote resembles the enchanting strains of a popular melody. Let no one be alarmed by such selfish outcries, for in this glorious land even croaking, like everything else, is free.

"I would speak no bitter or unkind word here of any man, because of political differences. The bond of common citizenship is far stronger than the bond of party. We are all citizens of a great commonwealth; we are all proud of the title 'American citizen.' We have a common interest far higher than mere partisanship, in the protection and perpetuation of free institutions. Let us resolve that in all great emergencies we will as in the past forget that we are republicans and democrats and remember only that we have a common country, in whose destiny are bounded the most sacred interests of all the American people."

IT CANNOT BE.

The dying lips of my dear friend
At parting spoke to me,
Saying: "Wheresoe'er your path may tend
There ever I shall be.

"Go walk where over Egypt's sand
The burning simooms blow,
Or in Alaska's sunless land,
Your wake my wing shall know.

"When winter's nights are long and dai
I'll lead you by the hand,
And when the waves beat on your bark
Will beacon you to land."

He died. I watched his spirit go
Across death's darkening sea.
He came not back, and now I know
Of things that cannot be.
—Cy Warman in New York Sun

PLACE NAMES.

Some Odd and Curious Names of Places In Massachusetts.

In the Middlesex fells some good old colonial names are preserved, like Jinglejerry hill and Shillyshally brook. Spot pond was named by Governor Winthrop, who discovered it in the winter, because of the many rocks that showed through the ice and spotted the surface. Powderhorn hill in Chelsea is said to have been bought from the Indians for a hornful of powder.

The fact of misfortune to divers unknown persons—whether trivial or great does not appear—finds a record in Bad Luck brook and swamp in Rehoboth, Bad Luck mountain in Granville and Bad Luck pond in Douglas. There may be some association between Burncoat brook and pond in Leicester and Spencer and Burnshirt river, likewise in Worcester county.

Drinkwater river is a felicitous name for a stream of good water. It is in Hanover, and possibly there may have been a family of that name in the neighborhood. Strong Water brook in Tewksbury has quite different associations. Sought For pond, in Westford, suggests a long and baffled quest for the spot through the wilderness in the olden days. One of the least euphonious of names is Skug river in Essex and Middlesex counties. It is worthy a place among such English names as Wormwood Scrubs, a park in London.

The legend about the names of the group of islands on the south coast presents an instance of how fancied resemblances give rise to stories. It is related that these islands once belonged to a man with four daughters. To Nancy, the oldest, the father gave the first choice, and the fact that "Nan took it" is recorded in the name of Nantucket, the island she selected. Nantucket, of course, is in reality an Indian name. Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth islands went to Martha and Elizabeth, respectively, while for the fourth daughter, whose name has been lost to memory, there was nothing left but the most remote and undesirable of the group, which was called No Man's Land, because its owner was a woman. The Elizabeth islands, in fact, were named for Queen Elizabeth by Bartholomew Gosnold, their discoverer, whose name has been given to the town that comprises them.—Boston Transcript.

Mailing Candy Abroad.

A young man who apparently knows a girl in London came into the office the other day and asked whether candy could be sent abroad through the mails. So he was taken over to the postoffice and the state of affairs was laid before an official, who instigated an investigation. After a long time he returned and reported as follows:

"I am very glad," said he, "that you asked that question. Its answer shows a curious state of affairs. In this country you can send candy up to 4 pounds as merchandise for 1 cent for each ounce. If you want to send candy abroad you only have to pay 1 cent for every 2 ounces, but you can only send 12 ounces in each package. If it weighs more than 12 ounces you have to pay letter rates, or 10 cents an ounce for the whole thing.

"That is to say, you can send 10 ounces to London for 5 cents, but it would cost you 10 cents to send it to Brooklyn. So if you are thinking of sending a pound it will cost you $1.60. The stamp department is right over there."

"Thank you very much," said the young man. "I just happen to remember that the doctor has forbidden the girl to eat candy."—New York Mail and Express.

Foiled.

Senator Wilson of Washington and his brother, Harry Wilson, look very much alike. One day in Spokane, where the two brothers live, Senator Wilson, who had just returned from his legislative duties, was stopped on the street by a man who had known him for years. "Harry," said the man, "when will your brother John be here?"

"In a day or two," said John without a smile.

"Tell him I want to see him on an important matter."

"Certainly," said John.

"And you will not forget it?"

"I'll try not," promised John, and thus another office seeker was foiled.—Washington Post.

Mrs. Hearst's Motive.

Mrs. Phœbe Hearst of California has given $200,000 to found a mining school in connection with the state university at Berkeley as a memorial to her husband. She gives largely to the free kindergartens, supports several college settlements and contributed $1,000 to the recent campaign for the woman suffrage amendment. She has also given $200,000 to establish a fine gymnasium for girls at the state university. She said to Miss Anthony, "I am doing all this to make girls fit to vote."

The present head of the Swiss federation is President Joseph Zemp, whose term began Dec. 15, 1894. The Swiss confederation of Aug. 1, 1291, is regarded as the foundation of the Swiss republic.

In Rome crowns of the leaves of various trees were given to the actors in the circus and theater in various sports.

ANNABEL LEE.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee.
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child, and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was more than love,
I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee,
So that her high born kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulcher,
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me.
Yes, that was the reason, as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea,
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we,
Of many far wiser than we,
And neither the angels in heaven above
Nor the demons down under the sea
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams without ringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee,
And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
And so all the nighttide I lie down by the side
Of my darling, my darling, my life and my bride,
In her sepulcher there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

—Edgar Allan Poe.

THE STOLEN KISS.

Until quite recently the expense of traveling by railroad in Russia seemed enormous, especially to those who are familiar with the relative cheapness and superior equipment of trains in the United States, say, by way of illustration, the Pennsylvania system to Chicago, or the New York Central to Buffalo and other points out west. Even third class tickets cost considerably more than in any other country in Europe and offered the tourist little else than the meanest discomfort for the outlay. Hence the people who can pay for the difference go second class, while those who are unable to scrape together the third class fare, make a secret and illegal arrangement with the conductor, or else artfully conceal themselves beneath a seat till they reach the end of their journey. Where there is a will there is always a way—in Russia.

The interior of a Russia third class railway carriage is depressing. Sometimes a gang of wild, unkempt harvestmen, armed with scythes, sickles and formidable sticks with wonderful knobs the size of oranges, invade the carriages, endangering the features of the other occupants, offending their eyes and ears and polluting the atmosphere with heavy odors by no means suggestive of the fragrant composition of M. Pinard of Paris. Bags, milk pails, soiled pillows, muddy boots, vodka bottles, slabs of coarse black bread and odoriferous cheese of mighty strength, rolled up in yellow handkerchiefs, lie about loose in all directions. The floor is moist or wet, bestrewn with sunflower seeds, orange, apple or cucumber peels and every imaginable kind of garbage and refuse. The windows are hermetically closed, and the pungent smoke of bad tobacco stings the eyes and impregnates the clothing for days. In a word, the interior of such a compartment differs in a few essentials from that of a Turkish jail.

All this was in the old days of expensive railway traveling, which have only just come to a close. Things are, if possible, a trifle worse at present, seeing that tickets are, so to say, to be had for the asking. For 50 who patronized transit by rail a year ago quite a hundred or more make use of it today. The results are obvious. But nobody who possesses delicate nerves or a sense of cleanliness would dream, under the new conditions, of traveling "on the cheap." Second class fare is now lower and well worth the difference.

But Olga Mikhailovria Skraghina did not think so. This young damsel was economical in all matters not connected with dress, and she deemed it an astute stroke of economy to travel third class instead of second in order, of course, to save the difference. She relied upon her sex, and more particularly upon her personal charms, to secure her such extra attentions from her male fellow passengers as would surround her with all needful comfort. And she was not a long way out in her calculations. She had wonderfully bright eyes and her cheek was of the rose's hue. This is always an advantage. It could be said with truth that she was an exceedingly attractive girl. Mme. Skraghina was a gay young widow on her way from Petersburg to Rostoff to visit the family of her intended second husband and to be led by him to the altar. She had no need whatever to travel third class, and, as the sequel proved, it was a penny wise, pound foolish thing for a respectable tshinovnik's widow to do.

Between Voronesh and Rostoff the third class coaches were taken by storm and the passengers packed like sardines in a box or figs in a drum. One of them indeed had to stand up near the stove, which of course was not heated. You could hang a hat on the atmosphere of the compartment, so thick and tangible had it become from the smoke of makhorka and the combined respiration of human beings. When the shades of night had fallen and the two dismal candles were lighted, all of the passengers were silent, sad and suffering and nearly all endeavoring to drop off to sleep. But one man slept wide awake and observant—the man behind the stove.

On the hard wooden seat opposite but uncomfortably near to Mme. Skraghina, sat a well favored young man, who now and again cast stolen glances at his fair vis-a-vis in the gloaming. But he, too, was dull and drowsy now, as he sat between two brawny snoring mooshiks. Once he lost his balance and sprawled on the floor. Then he and the lady opposite went on "nid-nid-nodding" in unison. Their simultaneous nods at last brought their youthful faces together with less gentleness than seemed desirable, for the youth's fair forehead came in violent contact with the lady's dimpled chin, whereupon they both opened their eyes and exchanged ideas. The exchange was sudden and unsatisfactory, he stammering out disjointed excuses and she expatiating on the need of his conducting himself respectfully. Then they settled down to 40 winks again and the nodding began as before. Shortly afterward they put their heads together once more, his face resting on the "tip-top" of her bouny brown hair and his weight almost imperiling her equilibrium. But a few drowsy remonstrances and sheepish apologies closed this contretemps, which was soon followed by a third. This time the lady was wide awake and protested that she would stand it no longer. And no wonder. She had received such a formidable blow from the young man's "brazen" forehead, as she called it, that her equisitely chiseled little nose was momentarily wounded, while a flood of tears rolled down her rosy cheeks. Then there was a scene. The young man was abject in his apologies, the lady scathing in her reproof. The other passengers snored on in blissful ignorance of the altercation going on in their midst. Only the traveler who was standing by the stove observed everything carefully and seemed to regard the affair as a pleasing entertainment.

After this mishap the hero and the heroine suffered from a fit of insomnia. But nature at last asserted her supremacy and their eyes began to close as before. Mme. Skraghina took extra pains to keep her shapely head well up on the wooden back of the seat, so that however low the drowsy youth opposite might bob and nod she would escape untouched. With this exception things assumed their former aspect, and nothing was heard save the rumbling of the train and the strident snoring of the passengers. But this was merely a truce, not a definite peace. Fate seemed to be pursuing the lady relentlessly for her unwise economy.

The Persian poet Saadi somewhere says that sleep is given to the bad in order that the good may be undisturbed. But it was not vouchsafed to all the bad in that railway car, for suddenly, just before the train entered a small station, a masculine head bent down and drew suspiciously near to Mme. Skraghina's face; then two determined lips pressed violently upon hers, as if plucking up kisses by the roots that grew there. Then the head was withdrawn. The action was the work of an instant. The rapid kiss went tingling to the lady's panting heart, and when it was gone "the sense of it did not stay." The lady awoke in a volcanic rage, her cheeks flushed with the crimson of modesty and anger combined, and her face rather black, perhaps from smoke and soot, but she was resolved to make her cowardly aggressor both black and blue by way of giving color to her estimate of the enormity of his conduct. So without hesitation, discussion or warning she delivered a vigorous slap in the face of the dosing youth opposite, which brought him back from the Land of Nod in double quick time. That was her version of the lyric, "Take, oh, take those lips away!" The young man rubbed his eyes; then, feeling the tingling touch of a vanished hand, held one of his to his smarting cheek, and at last exclaimed:

"Great heavens, whatever has happened?"

"I'll let you know, you ruffian, what has happened. I'll teach you to assault a lone, unprotected lady who happens to fall asleep." And by way of imparting the promised information she caught him by the hair of his head after the manner of the angels who used to seize the Hebrew prophets when sent to transport them from place to place. She then caught him by the collar, shook him against the seat and thumped him vigorously till he must have felt thoroughly convinced of the truth of the saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." His senses were bewildered, his hair flew about in bunches, his beautiful crimson necktie was torn, and even his breastpin was dislodged. No wonder his choler also rose. Most of the starch, however, was taken out of the unhappy man, who began to shout wildly; thereupon the lady screamed. An old woman in the next row of seats, waking up and hearing the row, devoutly but hurriedly made the sign of the cross and shouted "Murder, fire!" The other passengers, starting from their sleep, cried out, "Collision, accident!" Some snatched their grips and made for the door, others tried to escape without taking any of their portable property; one man asked whether it was a collision or a slip off the rails; two others gathered about the young woman, who was by this time convulsed in a state of howling hysteria, inquiring where she was wounded. The confusion was immediate and indescribable.

But that was only in the beginning, before the inmates of the compartment had shaken off their drowsiness and thoroughly rubbed their eyes. Little by little matters were cleared up, and Mme. Skraghina appealed to the passengers for protection.

The young man protested that he was innocent as a babe unborn and much more in need of protection than she. But they all sat upon the youth, and, of course, took the lady's part, as is usual where a woman plays a part in a scene not clearly understood. They sent for the conductor of the train, who came, accompanied by his assistant, who, having heard the story, drew up a "protocol" and ordered the young man to prepare to leave the train at the next station. He implored them to allow him to continue his journey at least, saying that they might do what they liked at the end of it; otherwise he would lose an important situation and probably also a beloved bride.

"Besides, I never touched the lady. I take my solemn oath I didn't."

"Oh, indeed!" replied Mme. Skraghina. "Then you think no more of perjury than of assaulting unprotected ladies? Didn't you bring your head three times up to mine and touch my face with yours in spite of my expostulations? Come, now, answer me that, sir. Yes or no?"

"I—I did, I suppose—in fact, I know I did, but that was when I was half asleep."

"Oh, was it? You hear that?" she asked, addressing herself to the officials. "Then perhaps you kissed me when you were half asleep, too, eh?"

"I did not kiss you at all. I have no recollection of it, and I certainly had no wish to do it. I would no more kiss you than"—

This was a feeble, ineffective defense to make, for the lady, as I have stated, was very attractive, and it was also clumsily ungallant. Besides, the passengers and the officials would listen to no excuse.

"It was the act of a blackguard," said the conductor, "and you must put up with the consequences. Will you stop that boisterous laughter down there, please? I cannot hear my own voice," added the official, addressing the man standing near the stove.

"You'd laugh just as boisterously yourself if you were in my place," was the quick reply. "It's the jolliest farce that I ever saw, and I've seen a lot in my day. Why, that young man there with the swollen cheek is as innocent as you or I. He was fast asleep when the young woman was kissed."

"That's all bosh," replied the conductor. "Asleep or awake, he must take the consequences of having insulted the lady."

"But he didn't kiss her, I tell you. I saw the whole business."

"Then, who did?" inquired the conductor.

"A dirty stoker, who sat on his hunkers on the floor," said the man.

"How dare you insult me in this gross fashion, sir!" exclaimed La Skraghina. "Is it not bad enough to have been assaulted by a well dressed ruffian here? Must I now hear it said that I was kissed by a filthy stoker? Conductor, I appeal to you for protection."

"I tell you, madame, you were kissed by a dirty stoker. I saw it with my own two eyes, and a blessed dirty stoker he was. You remember the stoker that squatted down there?" he asked his fellow passengers. They all recollected him very well.

"Where is he now?" inquired the conductor.

"He bolted at once at the little station which we entered just as the kiss was given," explained the man.

"It's a horrid lie, sir!" screamed the lady.

"It's no such thing, madame. You were a bit too free with your fingers, that's all. Your sooty admirer left his mark on you too. Here is a pocket mirror. Just glance at your lips, look at your cheek, and you will see the imprint of that kiss as clearly as if it were a picture." And he handed her a small looking glass, which made her reflect more senses than one. It has often been said that a kiss is not tangible nor visible, having neither form nor color. But this osculation was a conspicuous exception, being entirely visible, and its hue was pot black.

"Yes, there's the stoker's monogram, sure enough," exclaimed several of the passengers, who rocked with laughter.

"Good God! I'm ruined!" cried the lady, who forthwith had a fresh attack of hysterics and strange twitches and movements that might have passed for a fit. It possibly might have been mere acting, however.

Abundant cold water was thrown upon Mme. Skraghina, both in the literal and metaphorical sense, for now that the facts had been made clear the passengers were of the opinion that for an unprotected female she had defended herself, if not wisely, yet too well, and her victim, whose hair was thinner and whose cheek was much fuller than when he first entered the compartment, declared that he would prosecute her for libel and assault.

When she recovered her senses, she announced her intention to change to a second class carriage and pay the extra fare, and as she passed through the door she turned a withering look upon the quiet man who stood by the stove and had not slept, exclaiming with all the bitterness she could throw into her voice, "Animal!"

Some days later Mme. Skraghina's bridegroom received a letter, signed by the "animal" in question, informing him that the lady was seen hobnobbing with a handsome young man in a third class carriage at night; that she assaulted a gentleman who said that he would never dream of kissing her, and made no remonstrances whatever to a railway official who did kiss her as he was leaving the train, and that generally her conduct was such that an official protocol had to be drawn up by the authorities. It was a shabby thing for any man to do, the more so as the misleading statements were pretty near the truth.

I heard it stated that no less than three lawsuits were entered for trial by the parties who played the chief parts in this osculatory adventure. None of them, however, was for breach of promise of marriage, for that offense is quite unknown, I believe, to Russian law.—Howard Paul in Philadelphia Times.

Scene on an Electric Car.

Well groomed citizen to a heathen Chinee: "Move up, John, and make room for the gentleman." John quite oblivious of any one addressing him. Citizen gets riled. "You're a highbinder! You're a highbinder, I say!" Having reiterated the "highbinding" statements several times, he inquires of John what's the matter with him. "Me no speak to you. You too much whisky. You don't know what you say." This brings the laugh on the citizen, and as he grows wroth the heathen smiles. What a lesson the heathen taught the citizen of modern Athens in preserving one's temper!—Boston Transcript

THE MODERN ATHENS

THE STREETS ARE MADE BRILLIANT BY MARBLE HOUSES.

The Soil Is Poor, However, and the City Has Always Suffered From a Lack of Water—The Picturesque Garb of the Olden Time Is Not Now Often Seen.

Of the three mountains inclosing the plain of Athens, Mount Parnes is the highest (4,640 feet), Mount Pentelicus (3,641 feet), with its regular triangular shape, suggesting the pediment of a temple, is the most imposing, but the thyme covered, honey producing Hymettus (3,368 feet) has always been most intimately associated with Athens. It lies nearer to the city, and from almost all the streets and all the windows looking eastward can be seen its curved line marking the blue sky above, except on rare gray days, when clouds resting on its top are an infallible sign of rain. The various hues of the mountains and the smaller hills forming an inner circle around Athens, combined with the view of the sea, lend an additional effect of airiness and buoyancy to the aspect. In the long, straight streets of the new town, open from end to end, nothing impedes the view on either side.

In praising Athens we must not draw a veil over her defects. Such improvements as are indispensable to a modern city have not kept pace with her growth in extent and affluence. The stages of this progress can be seen in the structural inequalities even of contiguous dwellings. These dwellings may be chronologically divided into three categories—those of the first settlers, when all were poor, and the main necessity was at any rate to be housed; those of the thrifty citizens, who felt the want of more space and greater convenience, but had little regard for external appearance or interior comfort and considered carpets and plate glass a luxury and even chimneys of small consequence, and those of the wealthy immigrants, who gave an impulse to the building of elegant houses among all who, thanks to increasing prosperity, could afford to imiate them.

The proximity of the quarries of Hymettus and Pentelicus enables Athens to supply herself with a building material which no other city could have at equal cost. Marble, in itself, an embellishment, is profusely used and loses none of its brilliancy in the dry atmosphere, whose transparency makes pleasant to the eye even the light colors spread on the stone walls, which in other latitudes would hardly be bearable. The agreeable effect thus obtained is increased by the trees in some of the streets and squares, as well as in the gardens of the better class of houses. But Athens might and would be more verdant still were it not for the lack of abundant water. This want was felt in antiquity as well. To it may partly be ascribed the epidemics recorded by ancient historians in times of war, when the number of inhabitants was increased by those of the surrounding country seeking refuge within the walls.

Antoninus Pius endowed Athens with a perfect system of waterworks. They consisted of subterranean galleries, collecting the waters of the neighboring mountains. To these old Roman aqueducts, successively discovered, repaired and utilized, Athens still owes her scanty supply of water. Projects for increasing the supply are ever talked of, but will be deferred so long as the municipal finances remain no better than the national. Meanwhile, the macadamized roads between the fine sidewalks are hardly watered. This fact and the nature of the soil, notorious for its thinness since the days of Thucydides, account for the dust, which is the greatest blemish of Athens. An English lady was heard to admire the picturesqueness of its whirling clouds, but even were that single representative of an optimistic minority on a fine day, succeeding one of rain, to see the town and the clear outline of the distant mountains through a dustless atmosphere she could not help regretting that the same effects are not artificially attainable.

On the whole, Athens will show to best advantage if visited after Constantinople and other towns in Turkey, as the standard of comparison will be fairer than that afforded by the great capitals of the west. It must not be forgotten that, if one of the most ancient, she is at the same time one of the newest among European towns, nor ought the long period of her decline ever to be lost sight of when comparing her with other towns.

The traveler who, remembering that long period of Turkish sway, counts on receiving an oriental impression from the aspect of Athens is doomed to disappointment. Even the national garb is fast disappearing. It may still be worn by a few elderly Athenians. These, and a peasant here and there selling milk or cheese, recall the day when their dress was the national one. It is, however, the uniform of certain soldiers of light infantry, who may be seen parading the streets or mounting guard at the palace, in all the white splendor of the fustanelle. The wide, blue trousers of the Ægean islanders are not less rare, nor is there much chance of seeing them at the Piræus, among the craft from the various islands moored along the quays. The uglier and cheaper product of the slopshop has replaced the picturesque drapery of the olden time. The monotony of the modern costume is broken only by the priests, with their long black robes and their peculiar hats. —D. Bikelas in Century.

A Substitute.

Waiter—Sorry, sir, but ve haf no more quail on toast alretty.

Customer—That's too bad. Well, have you anything else that is just as good?

Waiter—Ach, ja! Besser! Ve haf tripe, vienervurst, pigs' feet, frankfurter und cabbage und sauerkraut.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TALMAGE ON MATRIMONY.

Every Person, He Says, Has an Affinity Somewhere In the World.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has not at all been afraid to express his views on marriage and all that pertains to that relation. A number of Dr. Talmage's sermons on matrimonial subjects have been put between covers by Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald under the title of "The Wedding Ring."

The first subject discussed is the choice of a wife. Dr. Talmage says:

"Excuseless is any man in our time who makes lifelong alliance with one who, because of her disposition, or heredity, or habits, or intellectual vanity, or moral twistification, may be said to be of the Philistines. The world," he declares, "never owned such opulence of womanly character, or such splendor of womanly manners, or multitudinous instances of wifely, motherly, daughterly or sisterly devotion as it owns today. Woman is not only man's equal, but in affectional and religious nature, which is the best part of us, she is 75 per cent his superior."

Dr. Talmage further scores man and deifies woman by adding that at the rate woman is advancing in superiority "the majority of men will have difficulty in finding in the opposite sex enough ignorance to make appropriate consort." He declares that "amid all the unparalleled magnificence of womanhood the man is inexcusable who marries a fool."

The first suggestion that Dr. Talmage urges upon a man who would choose a wife is divine direction in that operation. "Witness," says he, "a thousand hells on earth kindled by unworthy wives, termagants that scold like a March northeaster." "Opium using women—about 400,000 of them in the United States—who will have the drug though it should cause the eternal damnation of the whole household," are included in the terrestrial hell builders.

"Especially is devout supplication needed because of the fact that society is so full of artificialties that men are deceived as to whom they are marrying, and no one but the Lord knows. After the dressmaker, and the milliner, and the jeweler, and the hair adjuster, and the dancing master, and the cosmetic art have completed their work, how is an unsophisticated man to decipher the physiological hieroglyphics and make accurate judgment of who it is to whom he offers hand and heart? This is what makes so many recreant husbands. They make an honorable marriage contract, but the goods delivered are so different from the sample by which they bargained. They were simply swindled, and they back out."

Dr. Talmage insists that "there is in all the world some one who was made for you as certainly as Eve was made for Adam. All sorts of mistakes occur, because Eve was made out of a rib from Adam's side. Nobody knows which of his 24 ribs was taken for the nucleus. If you depend entirely upon yourself in the selection of a wife, there are 23 possibilities to one that you will select the wrong rib."

Consequently Dr. Talmage argues that man should be both prayerful and cautious before entering on the connubial state, and, above all, "let not a question of this importance be settled by the celebrated matchmakers flourishing in almost every community. Depend upon your own judgment, divinely illuminated. But prayer about this will amount to nothing unless you pray soon enough."

The doctor is serious when he says: "Wait until you are fascinated and the equilibrium of your soul is disturbed by a magnetic and exquisite opalescence, and then you will answer your own prayers, and you will mistake your own infatuation for the voice of God."

The woman of a man's choice must not be a scoffer at religious things. A man shouldn't make a mistake and make a choice by the eye instead of by divine wisdom. "As far as I can analyze it" concludes the doctor, "sincerity and earnestness are the foundation of all worthy wifehood. Get that and you get all. Fail to get that and you get nothing but what you will wish you had never got."

No Inspiration In It.

A Georgia man, entertaining a rural friend at his house, called his attention to a large oak which towered above an avenue of trees. Thinking to endow it with interest he said:

"Under that oak Sidney Lanier composed some of his best poems."

The next morning he found his visitor seated beneath the same tree, pad and pencil in hand.

The same thing occurred the next day and the day after that.

Finally his guest appeared in the house—the picture of despair and disappointment.

"Nothing in it!" he exclaimed. "Nothing whatever in it!"

"In what?"

"That —— oak there. I've been under it for three days, and there's no more inspiration in it than there is in a hollow log. Why, I didn't even have a thought there."—Atlanta Constitution.

How the Sun Affects Cattle.

Pat had recently secured a place on a farm.

One day at noon he was handed a glass of buttermilk, but expected something better. He tasted the liquid, set the glass down, and went into the house.

"Oi say, sorr," he said to his employer, "don't yez think Oi'd better be afther goin out and seein to the sthock!"

"Why?"

"Because Oi've me suspicions that somebody's left the cow standin in the sun and lettin her milk get sour."—Pick Me Up.

Case of Heredity.

Kohlspring—Do you believe in heredity, Mrs. Westside?

Mrs. Westside—Most assuredly I do. There is Pearl Place. Her father was a boiler maker, and she fairly dotes on Wagner.—Buffalo Times.

The Joke Clerical.

Whether the clergy make their own jokes or others manufacture and apply them to divines no one knows. In The Speaker there is an article entitled "A Lawn Gag," from which the following extracts are taken:

Trollope presumed that bishops upon their consecration lost the power to whistle.

"I remember," says Spurgeon in his lectures to his divinity students—most admirable lectures they are—"I remember hearing an aged minister, who had succeeded on the platform a younger brother that had broken down utterly in an extemporary prayer, open his petition to the Almighty thus, 'That it might please Almighty God to make yon young man's heart as soft as his head.'" While Spurgeon himself—in the same lecture, we think—said that he had once observed to a friend of a Methodist minister they had just heard preach, "Ah, that's the stuff of which martyrs are made!" "That stick!" exclaimed the friend. "Yes. He's so dry he'd burn well!"

Montaigne, with the happiest effect of humor, closes a long historic list of kings, queens and great men who owed all to fortune with the burlesque instance of "him of old, who, throwing a stone at a dog, hit and killed his mother-in-law." But our Chrysostom, Jeremy Taylor, having this passage from Montaigne obviously in his mind, applies it ponderously thus, "He that threw a stone at a dog and hit his cruel stepmother said, that although he intended it otherwise yet the stone was not quite lost, and, if we fail in the first design, if we bring it home to another equally to content us or more to profit us, then we have put our conditions past the power of chance."

A Life In His Hands.

A story has lately been told by an old soldier of the French army as a souvenir of the Crimean war. In one of the attacks of the French left wing upon the Russians in the neighborhood of Sevastopol the retreat was sounded on both sides, and the Russians retired to their fortress, the French to their trenches.

On the way a French sergeant of the line encountered alone a Russian sergeant, also alone.

The two men were face to face and enemies.

Their guns were empty. Simultaneously they took their cartridges from their pouches and began to load methodically, like well drilled soldiers, but as swiftly as possible. The guns, like all others in that campaign, were muzzle loaders. The cartridges were forced in place with a ramrod. Simultaneously the two ramrods entered the guns, and simultaneously they were withdrawn, but the Russian, accustomed to inflexible discipline to do everything in a set way, put back his ramrod in its place along the barrel, while the Frenchman threw his away with the movement that withdrew it.

This gave him the needed moment's advantage over his antagonist. Clapping his gunstock to his shoulder, he had the Russian's life in his hands. The Russian stopped still, calmly awaiting the shot that should be his death.

Then the French sergeant dropped his gun from his shoulder and put out his right hand. The Russian grasped it. The two soldiers shook hands without a word, for neither knew a word of the other's tongue, and then both turned and went their opposite ways.

The French Party Leader.

The trick of the trade in a party leader is to be able to mix continually with his followers and even his adversaries, to show himself, to move about daily, to play continually now to the boxes, now to the gallery, so as to reach the level of every intelligence; to discuss and argue without end, to say the same things. These are all things of which I am quite incapable. I find it troublesome to discuss matters which interest me little and painful to discuss those in which I am keenly concerned. Truth is for me so rare and precious a thing that, once found, I do not like to risk it on the hazard of a debate. It is a light which I fear to extinguish by waving it to and fro. And as to consorting with men, I could not do so in any habitual and general fashion, because I never recognize more than a very few. Unless a person strikes me by something out of the common in his intellect or opinions, I, so to speak, do not see him. I have always taken it for granted that mediocrities, as well as men of spirit, had a nose, mouth and eyes, but I have never, in their case, been able to fix the particular shape of these features in my memory. I am constantly inquiring the name of strangers whom I see every day, and as constantly forgetting them, and yet, I do not despise them, only I consort but little with them, treating them as constant quantities. I honor them, for the world is made up of them, but they weary me profoundly.—"Recollections" of De Tocqueville.

Precedents to Royalty.

Much tribulation reigns in many parts of Italy, and hundreds of worthy persons are quite cast down because the wedding gifts sent by them to the crown prince and princess have been "returned with thanks." There is no denying that most of these were sent with the best intentions and were intended to prove the widespread interest in the young pair. But, on the other hand, there is usually so much self seeking mixed up in this kind of offering as a rule that naturally no exception can be made, and royalty has to protect itself without being able to regard the feelings of those who really mean kindly when they send these presents. Three enormous storerooms at the Quirinal were filled to overflowing with a motley collection of articles, from costly diamonds down to knitted comforters, and such perishable commodities as flowers, eggs, cakes and no one knows what else besides. Numbers of the "disinterested" donors inclosed congratulatory letters strongly resembling begging epistles.—New York Advertiser.

CONSULTING THE CLOCK.

Familiar Faces That Are Seldom Overlooked by New Yorkers.

One of the popular habits of the people of New York city is to consult the clock almost on every occasion when an opportunity is presented. It matters little whether any special need requires that consultation or not, the clock will thus be consulted. Especially is this the case if a particular clock has the reputation of being a good timekeeper. So well is this known by many storekeepers that they will place clocks in their stores so situated as to be easily seen by persons who may be passing along the adjacent sidewalk. If the clock has a good reputation, and the pedestrian is fortunate enough to carry a watch, a comparison is almost sure to be made.

Many times a clock with a good reputation placed in the back part of a store becomes a protection thereof, especially at night, if near it is located a light strong enough to illuminate its face and show the time. A policeman told a reporter the other day that a good clock thus situated is better than a private watchman for a jewelry store, as every belated passerby is likely to look through the store to see what time it is, and would be almost certain to notice anything unusual in the appearance of the place. It therefore becomes indirectly a silent watchman guarding the premises against the depredations of burglars and makes the pedestrians, as it were, assistants in the work.

Church clocks have always had a large number of patrons in the work of consultation, and nothing seems to be so annoying as to find such a clock inactive. When an event of this character occurs, especially if the church is located on or near a busy thoroughfare, the fact of the clock being stopped, or that some defect appears to exist, is often made the subject of a notice in the daily papers. Especially was this the case when the steeple of old St. Paul's was recently undergoing renovation, and it was a joy to many on noticing that the newly gilded hands of the clock were again traveling along their accustomed circuit and the deep toned bell was ready to strike the hour once more.—New York Mail and Express.

THE MAGIC RING.

A Boy's First Circus and His Impressions of Coralie the Peerless.

A thud of unseen hoofs first set us a-quiver; then a crash of cymbals, a jangle of bells, a hoarse, applauding roar, and Coralie was in the midst of us, whirling past 'twixt earth and sky, now erect, flush, radiant, now crouched to the flowing mane, swung and tossed and molded by the maddening dance music of the band. The mighty whip of the count in the frock coat marked time with pistol shots; his warcry, whooping clear above the music, fired the blood with a passion for splendid deeds, as Coralie, laughing exultantly, crashed through the paper hoops. We gripped the red cloth in front of us, and our souls sped round and round with Coralie, leaping with her, prone with her, swung by mane or tail with her. It was not only the ravishment of her delirious feats, nor her cream colored horse of fairy breed, long tailed, roe footed—an enchanted prince surely, if ever there was one—it was her more than mortal beauty—displayed, too, under conditions never vouchsafed to us before—that held us spellbound.

What princess had arms so dazzlingly white, or went delicately clothed in such pink and spangles? Hitherto we had known the outward woman as but a drab thing, hourglass shaped, nearly legless, bunched here, constricted there, slow of movement and given to deprecating, lusty action of limb. Here was a revelation. From henceforth our imaginations would have to be revised and corrected up to date. In one of those swift rushes the mind makes in high strung moments I saw myself and Coralie, close enfolded, pacing the world together, o'er hill and plain, through storied cities, past rows of applauding relations, I in my Sunday knickerbockers, she in her pink and spangles.—Kenneth Grahame in Scribner's.

A Great Brandy Drinker.

"I have seen the statement that no man could drink half a gallon of brandy a day for more than a very short time," said John L. Smith of Linden, Va., "but there is a man living in the town I reside in who has never missed drinking that much brandy in a day for 20 years. His name is John Hudnall, and he owns a brandy distillery near Linde. He has used liquor as a beverage since early youth, and for the past 20 years has consumed half a gallon of brandy a day. He is not an inebriate by any means, not becoming intoxicated by the brandy. He is hale and hearty and stands well in the community where he lives as a business man. No explanation can be given of his remarkable power of withstanding the effects of liquor, but no one who knows him doubts the statement as to his having taken the amount I have said. It has not impaired his digestion in the slightest degree, as it is usually claimed it will do."—Washington Star.

School Improvement.

In the Federated Clubs of Illinois the women are working earnestly to improve the public schools of the state. With this aim they take up different phases of school work, in the first place visiting the schools not as critics but as learners, so as to co-operate with schoolteachers in securing improvements that are needed. Certain members study the hygienic conditions of the schools; others make it their duty to watch all school legislation and to learn something of the value of the best new methods of education.

When using medicine droppers, the ordinary glass tube with a rubber bulb fitted on, it is well to remember that 60 drops make one teaspoonful.

Salt is a good barometer. When it is damp, rain is probable.

TAKES HIS SLEEP STANDING.

A California Man Who Lives In a Sentinel Box and Never Lies Down.

Jake Rogers says that he is the only man in the world who sleeps standing up. And most likely he is right about it, although there are many men living who claim to have done it under compulsion during the last war. Jake also says that the reason he is so healthy is because he sleeps the way he does. Most people, however, would prefer to have a little less health and a little more comfort.

The place where Jake has his home is not a very well populated one. It is in Mendocino county, only a few miles northeast of Los Robles, and the nearest neighbor is some distance from his place. But, then, Jake doesn't want neighbors, so that feature is really an inducement for him. In fact, Jake says that the reason he took up his present abode was to get rid of neighbors. He is not of a very good disposition, and an effort to get him to talk about anything but himself will surely result in failure.

It is safe to say that Jake's house is the only one of its kind in the world. It is built to sleep standing up in, and it would be impossible for a person to sleep in it any other way unless he curled up like a bear. Jake built the house himself out of boards and logs that he picked up in different parts of the country. It is a queer looking affair, having greatly the appearance of a chimney with a roof on it, and a very dilapidated roof at that. But the shanty is a strong one and keeps out the wet, and that is all that is required. Even the latter is not required the greater part of the year in that section. There is only the door and no windows.

While the outside of the house may look queer the inside looks queerer. There is only one piece of furniture, and that is what Jake calls his bed. It really looks more like a coffin standing on end, for it is a sort of box tilted back only a few inches from the perpendicular. It is nailed at the bottom and also at the top, so that it is immovable. The inside of it is lined with straw covered with cloth, to give it a little comfort in cold weather, Jake says.

When Jake wants to sleep, all he does is to lie back in his box and close his eyes. He says it doesn't take him long to forget his troubles. In the next breath he will tell you he has no troubles since he took to sleeping standing up.

Jake does no cooking in his house, simply because there is no room. His culinary department is located under a tree a short distance away. His food consists of anything he can get by begging, borrowing or finding. But he doesn't do much borrowing since the neighbors have grown to know him.

"The way I sleep is the only right way for anybody to sleep," said Jake, "and the sooner people come to their senses and do as I do the sooner disease will be stamped out of the world. The noblest animal of all is the horse, and he sleeps standing up. How did I come to find out that it was the right way? Oh, that is easy enough to answer.

"You see, I was sick as a boy way back in Massachusetts, about 70 years ago, and nothing I did done me no sort of good. There always was something the matter, and as soon as I laid down in bed my head began to ache. But, do you know, I stood that for half a century before I got any sense into me? And then I was out in California digging for gold.

"One night my head ached so bad I couldn't stay in bed, and I had to stand against the wall to get relief. Without knowing it I fell asleep, and when I woke up I felt like a new man. I made up my mind to sleep that way all the time, but had trouble to find a place to do it. That is the reason I moved out to this place. It's over 15 years ago, and I have never had a sign of the old trouble and am convinced that sleeping in bed is the cause of all the pain and disease in the world. Sleep standing up, and you will be a new man in a short time."

The strange thing about Jake's theory is that he admits that he doesn't rest when he sleeps standing up. He has to do that under the trees the next day. He says that has nothing to do with his idea, though, for most people do too much work anyhow.—San Francisco Call.

Dean Stanley and Jenny Lind.

Professor Max Muller in Cosmopolitan says that Arthur Stanley actually suffered from listening to music. One evening, at his father's palace at Norwich, Jenny Lind had been singing Handel's "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." Stanley, as usual, had left the room, but he came back after the music was over and went shyly up to Jenny Lind. "You know," he said, "I dislike music. I don't know what people mean by admiring it. I am very stupid—stone deaf, as others are color blind. But," he said with some warmth, "tonight, when from a distance I heard you singing that song, I had an inkling of what people mean by music. Something came over me which I had never felt before; or, yes, I had felt it once before in my life." Jenny Lind was all attention. "Some years ago," he continued, "I was at Vienna, and one evening there was a tattoo before the palace, performed by 400 drummers. I felt shaken, and tonight, while listening to your singing, the same feeling came over me. I felt deeply moved." "Dear man," she added, "I know he meant it, and a more honest compliment I never received in all my life."

Our First Bricks.

The first bricks made on North American soil were manufactured by the colonists of Virginia in 1612. They were used in building the church at Jamestown and the residences of the governor and the more important citizens. A portion of Jamestown church is still standing, and the bricks of which it was built are in good preservation and appear to have been very well made.

The Man and the Snake.

The reputed fascination of the serpent's eye is the motive of a story in Mr. Ambrose Bierce's volume of tales entitled "In the Midst of Life." Mr. Brayton was the guest of a friend, an eminent zoologist, whose specialty, of which he had a fine collection, was snakes. Stretched upon a sofa in his own room, Mr. Brayton glanced from the book he was carelessly scanning while awaiting the summons to dinner and saw in the shadow under his bed two small points of light about an inch apart. He gave them no special thought and resumed his reading.

In a few minutes he gave an involuntary start and stared into the obscurity under the bed. His gaze disclosed the coils of a large serpent. The points of light were its eyes, but they were no longer merely luminous points; they looked into his own with a malign significance. Brayton was a brave man, but this seemed an occasion when discretion was the better part of valor. He would beat a retreat, and backward, so as not to disturb the reptile, but instead of the movement his will had shaped his right foot was placed in advance of his left.

The snake did not move, but its eyes seemed to become larger and more luminous. There were strange noises in Brayton's ears as, with reluctant steps, he could not refrain from drawing nearer the bed. Suddenly something struck him a hard blow upon the face. He had fallen to the floor.

The zoologist, startled by a terrific scream from above, rushed to his friend's room. There lay Brayton, senseless. As he bent over him he glanced under the bed.

"How did this thing get here?" he exclaimed, and pulling out the snake he flung it to the center of the room, where it lay without motion.

It was a stuffed snake. Its eyes were two shoe buttons.

Old Abe, the War Eagle.

Old Abe, the famous Wisconsin war eagle, was captured in the spring of 1861 on Flambeau river, near the line between Ashland and Prince counties, by a Chippewa Indian chief named Sky. The bird was then about the size of a common chicken hawk. The Indian traded the eagle to Daniel McCann of Eagle Point, Wis., for a bushel of corn, and McCann sold it to a Mr. Mills of Eau Claire for $5. Mills presented the bird to Captain J. E. Perkins, who was then organizing the Eighth Wisconsin regiment. The bird then began the most remarkable career that has ever been known to a member of the feathered tribe. At Madison, before the regiment left for the south, the eagle was given the name of Old Abe, in honor of President Lincoln. A perch was then made for the bird, which was carried at the side of the colors of Company C of the Eighth Wisconsin. At the siege of Corinth Old Abe sat on his perch as calm as though nothing were going on, an which is said to have caused federate general to declare "would rather capture that c than a whole brigade of Yankees."

Altogether Old Abe participated in 38 battles and engagements. After the close of the war Barnum offered $30,000 for the eagle, and a western millionaire "went" the prince of showmen "one better," offering to exchage $25,000 in gold for him. During the last years of his life Old Abe was kept in a large cage in the historical department of the capitol building at Madison. He died on March 26, 1881. His body was turned over to a taxidermist, who fixed the bird up until he now looks as natural as he did in life. Over a million pictures of Old Abe have been sold, and a book telling of his wonderful career had a good sale for several years.—St. Louis Republic.

Eggs Preserved In Clay.

Li Hung Chang's commissary carried with it around the world a supply of Chinese preserved eggs for the embassador's special use.

"Those wonderful eggs," said Mr. Doyle, the steward of the Waldorf, at which Li stopped during his sojourn in New York, "are not so bad, after all. Here is one of them (showing what looked like a piece of pumice stone, but which was an egg incased in clay). This was given me by one of the cooks and may be a century old for aught I know. This is a preserved hen's egg. The process of keeping them is very primitive and simple and yet very effective. This is the way it is done: First the eggs are boiled hard; then, while they are hot, they are wrapped in soft clay and packed away. They will keep forever. They were brought here in bags packed in rice husks, some of which, you see, cling to the clay around this one. When opened, the whites of these eggs are almost black and the yolks are green. They chop them very fine and decorate most of their viands with them, and they enter largely into all their sauces. The duck's eggs are of the finest Peking and Muscovy breeds. They are first boiled, then preserved in a paste of charcoal, which hardens about them. The duck's eggs are opened, split in half and served cold in the shell, and, old as these eggs are, I assure you they are delicious."

New York's Old Time Pumps.

There are parts of New York which have a primitive appearance. There are tall wooden pumps in the lower part of the city which are almost exact reproductions of antique town pumps to be found in very old towns farther up in the state. Hudson, just above Catskill, on the opposite side of the river, has a number of these relics of time past, for the place is one of the three or four first settled. But the New York pumps do not date back more than 15 or 20 years. There is one on the corner of Greenwich and Dey streets. The teamsters in the vicinity water their horses from it, and occasionally a man can be seen holding his mouth a little way from the spout, while some one pumps a voluminous stream from it for him to drink.—New York Tribune.

Society Directory.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

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State President, John T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.

State Vice-President, E. J. Kelly, Armory Block, Ottawa, Ill.

State Recording Secretary, Daniel McGlynn, 1238 Gaty av., E. St. Louis, Ill.

State Treasurer, Jas. Costello, Bloomington, Ill.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County President, L. Henely, Twenty-seventh-st. and Lake Shore.

County V.-President, W. J. Doherty, 1253 Forty-seventh-st.

County Recording Secretary, F. J. Conroy, 493 Thirty-fifth-st.

County Financial Secretary, Joseph J. Lamb, 603 Thirty-first st.

County Treasurer, M. E. Lynch 520 W. Erie-st.

Sergeant-at-Arms, James Gannon.

Doorkeeper, William Barrett.

The County Board meets the Second Sunday of each month at 83 Madison street, Hall 2, at 3 p. m.

DIVISION OFFICERS.

DIVISION 1.

President, M. J. Maloney, Room 306, 120 Randolph-st.
Vice President, Michael Tuohy.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Ryan, 209 S. Peoria-st.
Financial Secretary, Wm. Territt.
Treasurer, Jerry O'Brien.
Meets First Friday of each month in Father Mathew hall, Taylor and Miller streets, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 2.

President, John J. Hanrahan, 246 E. Forty-third-st.
Vice President, Thomas McHugh.
Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Sherlock, 185 E. Superior-st.
Financial Secretary, James Regan.
Treasurer, William C. Moore.
Meets Second Thursday each month at Unity hall, 77 Thirty-first-st., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 3.

President, John J. Cullinane, 3045 Deering-st.
Vice President, James J. Perkins.
Recording Secretary, Henry J. Lyons, 193 W. North-av.
Financial Secretary, Pat'k J. Mahony.
Treasurer, Luke H. Lyons.
Meets First Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Flynn's hall, North-av. and Robey-st.

DIVISION 4.

President, Michael Blake, 708 Thirty-first-st.
Vice President, William Loftus.
Recording Secretary, James H. Brennan, Palmer House.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Collins.
Treasurer, William McAvoy.
Meets First Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m. in Mathei's hall, Canalport and Union-avs.

DIVISION 5.

[illegible]ident, James J. Brennan, 467 W [illegible]t.
[illegible] President, William Martin.
[illegible]ding Secretary, Alex Cusack, 66 Nixon-st.
Financial Secretary, Tim Cullinane.
Treasurer, Thomas Donovan.
Meets First Thursday of each month in Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison-sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 6.

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Vice President, John Doody.
Recording Secretary, M. J. Goldin, 4417 Union-av.
Financial Secretary, James F. Ryan.
Treasurer, Martin Fanning.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Foley's hall, 712 W. Forty-third-st., at 2:30 p. m.

DIVISION 7.

President, Wm. Sullivan, 235 Washburn-av.
Vice President, Patrick Behan.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Foley, 2703 Hickory-st.
Financial Secretary, Jas. E. O'Brien.
Treasurer, Mark Hardin.
Meets Second Sunday each month in Dougherty's hall, 446 W. Twelfth-st., at 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 8.

President, P. J. O'Sullivan, 117 E. Erie-st.
Vice President, Hugh J. Gleeson.
Recording Secretary, Eugene P. Nolan, 289 E. Erie-st.
Financial Secretary, O. J. Cullen.
Treasurer, R. G. McHugh.
Meets First and Third Saturdays each month at 62 N. Clark-st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 9.

President, D. M. Duggan, 329 Ninety-second-st.
Vice President, Thomas A. Foley.
Recording Secretary, Thomas White, 532 Ninety-fifth-st.
Financial Secretary, Michael Clark.
Treasurer, Owen Ahern.
Meets First and Third Fridays each month in Union Bank building, South Chicago, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 10.

President, P. J. Cunningan, 4125 State-st.
Vice President, James Small.
Recording Secretary, Michael Maloy, 735 Dexter-st.
Financial Secretary, Patrick Ryan.
Treasurer, William Webb.
Meets First Friday of each month in Webb's hall, 4430 Wentworth-av., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 11.

President, Hugh J. Bradshaw, 263 Washtenaw-av.
Vice President, James F. Murray.
Recording Secretary, Thos. E. Bradshaw, 263 Washtenaw-av.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Kirby.
Treasurer, Michael J. Connery.
Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays each month in Anchor hall, Grand ave. and Paulina st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 12.

President, F. J. Conroy, 495 Thirty-fifth-st.
Vice President, J. F. Lyons.
Recording Secretary, M. J. Corcoran, 3837 Wentworth av.
Financial Secretary, P. B. Flanagan.
Treasurer, Rev. D. J. Crimmins.
Meets First and Third Mondays each month in Douglas hall, S. E. corner of Thirty-fifth st and Indiana av. at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 13.

President, John E. Long, 2991 Archer av.
Vice President, P. F. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Daniel Jordan, 2933 Archer av.
Financial Secretary, D. J. Sullivan.
Treasurer, S. J. Moloney.
Meets First and Third Thursdays each month in K. of P. hall, 3001 Archer av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 14.

President, P. J. Buck, 2218 Dearborn street.
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Recording Secretary, F. J. Clingen, 8 South Lincoln st.
Financial Secretary, T. J. McGuire.
Treasurer, Patrick McDonnell.
Meets First and Third Wednesday in Prosperity hall, Eighteenth and State sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 15.

President, James W. Breen, 5241 Morgan st.
Vice President, John Henry.
Recording Secretary, Michael Daly, 5511 Halsted st.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Shine.
Treasurer, Michael Duffy.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Mielhaussen's hall, 51st and Peoria sts.

DIVISION 16.

President, Thomas McMahon, 5818 Justine st.
Vice President, Patrick McMahon.
Recording Secretary, Jas. Flannigan, 811 E. Fortieth st.
Financial Secretary, Patrick Meaney.
Treasurer, John J. McGinty.
Meets Fourth Friday each month in Bishop's hall, 4652 Ashland avenue, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 17.

President, Martin Mulcahy, 2836 Fifth avenue.
Vice President, Lawrence Henely.
Recording Secretary, Roger Mulcahy, 3011 Wallace st.
Financial Secretary, Joseph Burke.
Treasurer, P. J. O'Brien.
Meets First Wednesday and Third Sunday each month in Leddy's hall, 31st st. and Wentworth av. at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 18.

President, Martin Loftus, 2240 West Kinzie street.
Vice President, James Collins.
Recording Secretary, James Dineen, 2222 West Kinzie st.
Financial Secretary, James Donovan.
Treasurer, Peter O'Neill.
Meets Last Friday of each month in Schoenhoffen's hall, Forty-third av. and West Lake street, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 19.

President, James Thomas, 4527 Dryer street
Vice President, Thomas O'Shea.
Recording Secretary, Timothy Kelly, 3435 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, T. J. Waldron.
Treasurer, Michael Kennedy.
Meets First Thursday each month in Qualey's hall, 3749 S. Halsted street.

DIVISION 20.

President, Joseph J Lamb, 603 Thirty-first st.
Vice President, Michael Sullivan.
Recording Secretary, John J. Quinlan, 502 Twenty-sixth st.
Financial Secretary, P. McDonnell.
Treasurer, Michael O'Grady.
Meets Second and Fourth Friday at 2901 Union av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 21.

President, Patrick Stenson, 1104 Clybourn av.
Vice President, Ed O'Connor.
Recording Secretary, David Madden, 83 Tyson av.
Financial Secretary, James Gayer.
Treasurer, Patrick McGowan.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays of each month in Kuehl's hall, Clybourn and Ashland avs.

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Vice President, J. S. Carrier.
Recording Secretary, T. H. Finegan, Lemont, Ill.
Financial Secretary, A. J. Runyon.
Treasurer, J. W. McCarthy.
Meets First and Third Sundays each month at 7 p. m. in School hall, in Lemont, Ill.

DIVISION 23.

President, William J. Doherty, 1259 W. Forty-seventh st.
Vice President, John McGaughan.
Recording Secretary, P. J. O'Brien, 4951 Wood st.
Financial Secretary, James McCann.
Treasurer, Patrick Grace.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Schumacher's hall, 4650 Ashland av., at 3 p. m.

DIVISION 24.

President, John W. Farley, LaGrange, Ill.
Vice President, Michael Galvin.
Recording Secretary, P. W. Rowe, Box 312, LaGrange, Ill.
Financial Secretary, Edward Dooley.
Treasury, Patrick Close.
Meets Second and Fourth Monday of each month in Grand Army hall, LaGrange, Ill.

DIVISION 25.

President, William Mulligan, 723 W. Twenty-second st.
Vice President, John D. Maloney.
Recording Secretary, Thos. Healion, 1105 Blue Island av.
Financial Secretary, James Egan.
Treasurer, John T. Conway.
Meets First Tuesday at 8 p. m. and Third Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in Flanagan's hall, W. Twenty-second and Robey sts.

DIVISION 26.

President, P. J. Reynolds, 5540 State street.
Vice President, Thomas Killoughy.
Recording Secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 Bristol st.
Financial Secretary, W. F. Garrity.
Treasurer, Lawrence Reynolds.
Meets Second Saturday each month in Schell's hall, Fifty-first st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 27.

President, John Bigane, 1974 Thirty-ninth st.
Vice President, Patrick J. Moran.
Recording Secretary, Frank J. Mooney, 3638 Western av.
Financial Secretary, Michael Larney
Treasurer, John Larney.

DIVISION 28.

President, John Flanagan, 1110 West Polk st.
Vice President, James Tracy.
Recording Secretary, E. Quinn, 1187 West Congress st.
Financial Secretary, E. A. Creighton.
Treasurer, William Ryan.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays in DeSoto hall, VanBuren and Francisco st.

DIVISION 29.

President, Patrick Keys, 2393 116th st., Kensington.
Vice President, John Maguire.
Recording Secretary, William Byrne, Box 1329, Pullman, Ill.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Tully.
Treasurer, Charles Corkey.
Meets First and Third Thursdays of each month in Holy Rosary church basement, 113th st. and South Park av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 30.

President, Thomas Heelan, 10810 Calhoun av.
Vice President, P. J. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Kerr, 10808 Torrence av.
Financial Secretary, John Conlin.
Treasurer, C. Duffy.
Meets Third Sunday of each month in Link's hall, 10716 Torrence av, 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 31.

President, P. C. Desmond, 641 Park av
Vice President, James O'Neill.
Recording Secretary, L. O. Fitzpatrick, 1006 West Lake st.
Financial Secretary, Arthur McGinn.
Treasurer, Peter Kennedy.
Meets First Monday and Third Friday each month in St. Malachi's school hall.

DIVISION 32.

President, Cornelius Flynn, 107 Austin av.
Vice President, E. T. Walsh.
Recording Secretary, M. McLaughlin, 515 Carroll av.
Financial Secretary, John Coogan.
Treasurer, Thomas O'Brien.
Meets in Nova's hall, Northeast corner Ohio and Green sts.

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Vice President, John Callaghan.
Recording Secretary, Luke O'Keefe, 6557 Cottage Grove av.
Financial Secretary, John Foley.
Treasurer, Patrick Lynch.
Meets First and Third Tuesdays each month in Forester hall, 6512 Cottage Grove av.

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Vice President, Michael J. O'Brien.
Recording Secretary, James Gannon, 5656 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, P. O'Gorman.
Treasurer, Michael Kavanaugh.
Meets First Wednesday each month in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

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President, John T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.
Vice President, John J. Dwyer.
Recording Secretary, Wm. H. McMahon, 5483 Lake av.
Financial Secretary, Bartley Owens.
Treasurer, Andrew Ledwidge.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays of each month, in Bagley's hall, 192 Fifty-fifth st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 37.

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Vice President, Thomas Kelly.
Recording Secretary, John P. Dineen, 6426 Morgan st.
Financial Secretary, M. H. Hoey.
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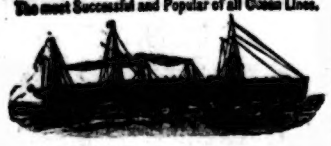

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